

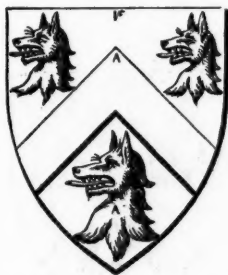
Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXXV.

JULY 1878.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 205).



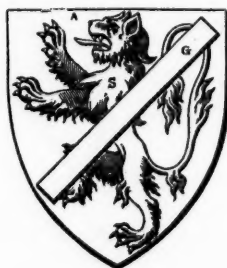
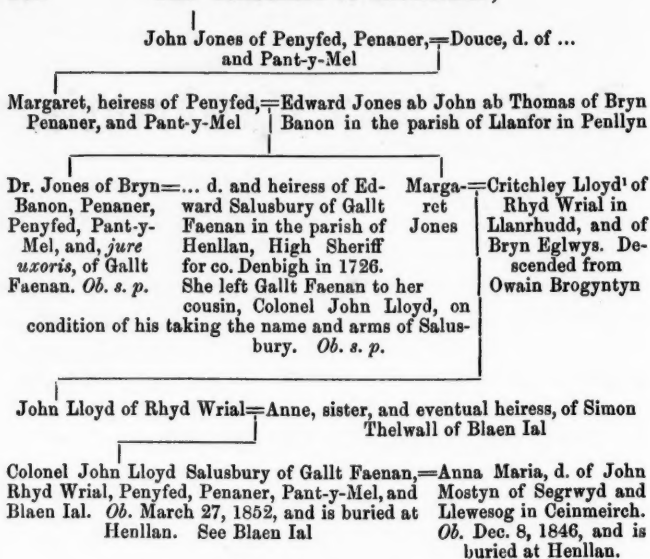
PENYFED IN LLANGWM, AND CWM PENANER IN
CERRIG Y DRUDION.

CADWALADR LLOYD of Penyfed, and of Ty Mawr in Cwm Penaner,
second son of David Lloyd ab Thomas Lloyd of Ar Ddwyfaen

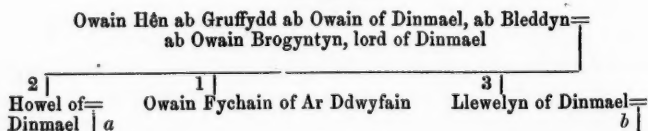
John ab Cadwaladr of Penyfed = Magdalene, d. of Thomas ab William of
and Cwm Penaner, 1629 Derwen Anial

John Lloyd. He left
his estates to his
nephew John Jones.
Ob. s. p.

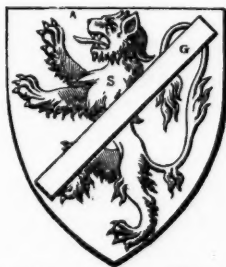
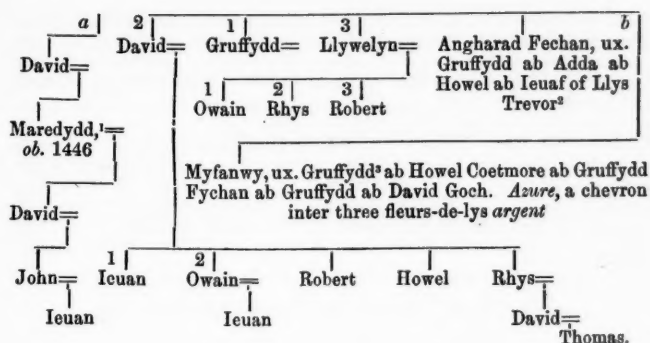
Catherine Lloyd, = Ieuan ab John ab Roderig ab
living in 1701 Ieuan of Pant-y-Mel in the
township of Llysan



DINMAEL.



¹ Critchley Lloyd ab Godfrey Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd ab John Lloyd of Rhyd Wrial and Bryn Eglwys, ab David ab Robert ab Richard.



CAER CERRIG AND LLWYN DEDWYDD.

(Harl. MS. 1969.)

Llywelyn, second=Angharad, d. and heir of Goronwy ab Tudor ab David son of Tudor ab ab Rhirid ab Ionas of Penley in Maelor Saesneg, Llwyth, Owain Fychan of Llanerch Banna. *Azure*, three boars passant in pale *argent*, tusked and unguled *or*, and langued *gules*⁴

¹ An inquisition taken after his death, relative to his lands in Dinmael, on the next Thursday after Michaelmas, 25th Henry VI (6th Oct. 1446), finds David ab Mareddydd to be his heir. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 110.)

² *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p. 264.

³ Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married Heilin ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd Cravnant of Pennardd, Pen Machno, son of Llywarch ab David Goch ab David, lord of Denbigh, son of Gruffydd ab Llywelyn, Prince of Wales. Lleicu, another daughter and coheir of Gruffydd ab Howel Coetmore, married David ab Einion Fychan ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab David Llwyd ab Goronwy Llwyd ab Y Penwyn, of Melai in the parish of Llanfair Talhaiarn, or Dol Haiarn, in the commot of Is Aled in Rhiwfonio. *Gules*, three boars' heads erased in pale *argent*. The ancestor of the Lord Newborough. ⁴ *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1873, 310.

David ab Llywelyn = Gwenllian, d. of Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Maes Maen Cymro in Llanynys, ab Howel ab Madog ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. See Maes Maen Cymro and Plas ym Machymbyd

1	2 5	3	4
Robert of Caer Gerrig in the township of Pen-y-fed	Catherine, d. of Maredydd ab Ieuf Llwyd	Tudor Rhys Llwyn Dedwydd in the township of Rhôs-y-Maen Brych	Owain of Gruffydd = Angharad, d. of Ieuan ab Maredydd of Yr Hob, ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn ab Ynyr of Ial

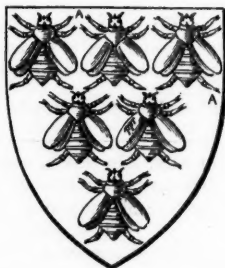
Ieuan of Llwyn Dedwydd, which place he sold to Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor. *Ob. s. p.*

John ab Robert of Caer Gerrig

Angharad, ux. Madog ab Ieuan ab Madog Ddu of Rhan Berfedd yn Yr Hôb, ab Ieuan Goch ab Einion ab Iorwerth ab Philip of Yr Hob, ab Y Conias ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors-y-Gedol. *Ermine, a saltier gules, a crescent or, for difference*

Robert Vaughan of Caer Gerrig

John Vaughan = Jane, sister and heiress of Piers Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn, High Sheriff for co. Merionydd, 1627-28; and daughter of Piers Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd of Dol Edeyrn. See Edeyrnion.



WYNN OF GARTH MEILIO IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TRE'R LLAN.

(*Add. MS. 9864.*)

Llywelyn Goch of Llanfair, co. Denbigh, son of Ieuf Goch ab Ieuf ab Madog ab Rhirid of Dinmael, ab Adda ab Ieuf ab Adda Fawr ab Adda Foel ab Lly-

welyn ab Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn, in Cwch Castell, in South Wales. Trahaiarn Goch bore *argent* six bees, ppr. 3, 2, 1, and was the ancestor of the Wynns of Fferm and Nantglyn, the Lloyds of Nantglyn, and the Pryses of Derwen Anial. Llywelyn Goch married, and had issue a son and heir,

Ieuaf Llwyd, who married Eva, daughter of David ab Madog Fychan ab Madog Wyddel of Maes Maen Cymro, in the parish of Llanynys, son of Madog¹ ab Einion ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy. By this lady, Ieuaf Llwyd had issue two sons—1, Tudor ab Ieuaf, and 2, Maredydd ab Ieuaf, ancestor of the Pryses of Derwen Anial.

Tudor ab Ieuaf of Garth Meilio, in Dinmael, married Margaret, daughter of Twna ab Ieuaf ab David Fychan ab Iorwerth ab David ab Cowryd ab Cadvan, Lord of Ceinmeirch, *argent*, three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*, by whom he had issue a son,

Maredydd ab Tudor of Garth Meilio, who married Janet, daughter of Harri ab Cynwrig, by whom he had two sons—1, John Wynn, and 2, Rhys Wynn.

John Wynn ab Maredydd of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married and had issue an only daughter and heiress, Lowri, who married Hugh ab Hugh, and the Garth Meilio estate passed to his younger brother.

Rhys Wynn ab Maredydd of Garth Meilio, who by Angharad, his wife, had issue a son and heir,

John Wynn of Garth Meilio, who married Elizabeth, fifth daughter of Robert Gethin of Plas Caerniogau, in Yspytty Ieuan, second son of Maurice Gethin ab Rhys ab Maredydd of Y Voelas, in Yspytty, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in his paws a rose of the second seeded

¹ Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Owain ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

or, leaves and stem ppr. for Rhys ab Mareddydd ab Tudor of Y Voelas, standard-bearer to Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard-bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain. Rhys was buried in the church of Yspytty Ieuan, where the alabaster effigies of himself and his wife, Lowri, daughter and heir of Howel ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Rhiwfonlog, are still to be seen. By this lady John Wynn had issue, besides a daughter Jane, *ux.*, William ab Ieuan Llwyd, fifth son of William ab Mareddydd ab David of Melai, in Llanfair Dol Haiarn, *gules*, three bears' heads erased in pale *argent* for Y Penwyn of Melai, two sons—1, Robert Wynn, and 2, Thomas Jones of Meifod, who married and had issue two sons—Daniel Jones and John Jones, and a daughter named Gaenor.

Robert Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of Roger Lloyd of Rhagad, in Glyndyfrdwy, *ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference, by whom he had issue four sons—1, Cadwaladr Wynn; 2, Thomas Wynn, who married the daughter and heiress of Cadwaladr ab Mareddydd of Coed y Foel; 3, Rhys Wynn, the father of John Wynn; and 4, Piers Wynn and three daughters, Seina, Catherine, and Elizabeth.

Cadwaladr Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, married Catherine, daughter and heiress (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Elis Vaughan of Bryn Llech, third son of Howel Vaughan of Glan Llyn Tegid, in Penllyn) of John Wynn Pryse of Cwm Mein, second son of John Wynn ab Cadwaladr of Plas yn Rhiwlas, in Penllyn; *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second seeded *or*, leaves and stem ppr. Cwm Mein is now called Fron Goch, and lies at the extreme end of the parish of Llanfor, in Penllyn, touching the parishes of Llangwm and Caer y Drudion, at a place called Cwm Pen Aner. The streamlet that runs through Cwm Mein and empties itself into the Geirw at Aber Cwm Mein, forms, as far as it runs, the

boundary between the parishes of Llanfor and Llangwm. Cadwaladr Wynn left issue by his wife Catherine three sons—1, John Wynn; 2, Elis Wynn; and 3, Robert Wynn, and two daughters—1, Margaret, *ux.* Humphrey ab Owain of Crùg Fryn; and 2, Dorothy, *ux.* John Pryse of Nant Mawr.

John Wynn of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1664, *ob.* 26 November, 1679. He married Mary, daughter of Owain Pryse of Nant Mawr, Garthewin, *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or.* She died 19 January, 1682, and was buried at Nantglyn, in the comot of Is Aled, in Rhiwfonio. In the church is a monument with the following inscription:—"Hic jacet Corpus Mar Wynn uxor Joh'n's Wynn de Garthm. Arm. et fil Owen Price de Garthe (Garthewin) ac Nantmeth (Nantmel). W. Wynn de Me. (Melai) fil et Mar fil. Ric. Clough¹ Merc. Copt Gresh. et sa. sep. ord. E. Q. et Cather de Berain. Sepult. 19 die, Januar. Ano. Dom. 1682."

"Hic etiam humat. est Corpus ja fil Joh'n's et Mar Wynn supra et uxor Fulk Wynn de Nantglyn Can-Genek. ib. die Mart. Ano. Dom. 1701. R. P."

By his wife Mary, John Wynn had issue three sons—1, Robert Wynn; 2, Owain Wynn, who married Ann, daughter of Gabriel Pryse of Llanfyllin, and died *s. p.*; and 3, David Wynn, parson of Llanfihangel Glyn

¹ Sir Richard Clough of Maenan Abbey, Knight of the Sepulchre, travelled much abroad, and was knighted at Jerusalem. He afterwards became a partner with Sir Thomas Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, and factor to Queen Elizabeth. He built Bach y Graig in the parish of Din Meirchion, and Plas Clough, Denbigh; and died at Antwerp, whence his heart was brought in a silver urn to Denbigh. He married the celebrated Catherine of Berain, in the parish of Llan Nevydd in Is Aled, by whom he had two daughters, co-heirs,—1, Anne, to whom Sir Richard gave Bach y Graig. She married Roger Salusbury, son of Sir John y Bodiau, of Llyweni, by whom she was the ancestress of the celebrated Hester Lynch Piozzi; and 2, Mary, to whom he gave Maenan Abbey. She married William Wynn of Melai, Esq., by whom she had a son and heir, John Wynn of Melai and Maenan Abbey, ancestor of the Lord Newborough. Mrs. Mary Wynn died in 1632.

Myvyr (1689-1729), and one daughter, Jane, *ux.* Ffoulk Wynn ab Robert Wynn of Nantglyn. She died in March 1701. *Argent*, six bees ppr. 3, 2, 1.

Robert Wynn of Garth Meilio, the eldest son, was parson of *Caer y Drudion* in 1679, *ob.* 26 Dec. 1696. He married Margaret, daughter of Captain Evan Lloyd of Plas Duon, in the parish of Llanwnnog, in Arwystli, descended from Gwen ab Goronwy ab Einion ab Seisyllt, Lord of Mathafarn, in Cyfeiliog; *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs-de-lys *gules*, by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Wynn; and 2, Evan Wynn.

John Wynn of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1708. He was aged nine years in 1664, and died *s. p.* (*Harl.* MS. 1977.) He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Lloyd of Fferm. She died *s. p.* 13 Jan. 1686. John Wynn was succeeded by his younger brother,

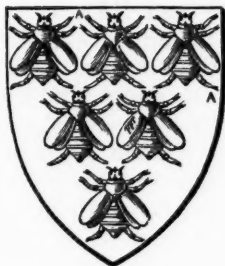
Evan Wynn of Cwm Mein, in the township of Uchel-dref, in the parish of Llanfor, in Penllyn, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1700. He married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Pryse of Bwlch y Beudy, son of Robert Pryse of Giler, ab Thomas ab Rhys Wynn of Giler, second son of Cadwaladr ab Maurice of Y Foelas, by whom he had a son and heir,

Robert Wynn of Cwm Mein, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1741 and 1762, and for co. Denbigh in 1748. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

Robert Watkin Wynn of Cwm Mein and Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Meirionydd in 1798. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

John Wynn of Garth Meilio and Cwm Mein, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1811. He married, and had issue a son and heir,

Charles Wynn of Garth Meilio, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1845.



PRYSE OF TREF DDERWEN.

Add. MS. 9864; Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 354.

Mareddydd, second son of Ieuan Llwyd ab Llywelyn Goch ab Ieuaf Goch of Dinmael, married Gwen, daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor, in Nanheudwy (see Garth Gynon, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October 1876,) by whom he had issue a son,

John ab Mareddydd, who married Gwen, daughter of David Lloyd of Abertanad, in Mechain, by whom he had no issue, but by Morfydd, daughter of Edward ab Madog ab Gruffydd, he had a natural son,

Rhys ab John of Tref Dderwen. He married Margaret, daughter of Rhys ab Cwnnws ab Llywelyn Gethin ab Llywelyn ab Cynwrig Rwrth ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Cadwgan ab Llywarch Holbwrch,¹ Lord of Meriadog, who bore *vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled *or*, by whom he had issue one son, John ab Rhys, and three daughters—1, Gwen, *ux.* John Lloyd ab David Lloyd; 2, Elizabeth, *ux.* Ieuan ab Ithel; and 3, Catherine, *ux.* William ab David ab Howel Goch.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1580. He married Gwen, daughter of

¹ Llywarch Holbwrch was the ancestor of the Gethins of Bod Vari, the Joneses of St. Asaph and Llan Nefydd, and the Rogerses of Din Meirchion.

Ffoulke Salusbury of Rhuddin, third son of Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd and Rûg, by whom he had issue five sons and two daughters—1, John Pryse ; 2, Edward Pryse ; 3, Thomas Pryse ; 4, William Pryse ; and 5, Piers Pryse, and two daughters, Margaret and Gwen.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, the eldest son, married Margaret, daughter of John Hanmer of Llys Bedydd, by whom he had issue two sons—1, John Pryse ; and 2, Geoffrey Pryse of Bryn Cyffo, and one daughter, Jane, *ux.* Thomas Tudor of Llanrhaiadr in Ceinmeirch.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, married Jane, daughter of Nicholas ab Edward ab Watkin of Garth Llwyd, in Llandderfel, ab Edward ab John Wynn of Dôl Derlwyn in the same parish, ab Ieuan ab Maredydd, fifth son of Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn ; *vert*, a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*, langued *gules* ; by whom he had issue one son, John Pryse, and three daughters—1, Magdalen, *ux.* John Sande of Morton, in Maelor Gymraeg ; 2, Judith, *ux.* John Thomas of Coed y Tal-fryn, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd ; and 3, Grace, *ux.* Robert Lloyd of Caer Gwrli yn Yr Hôb.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen, married Margaret, daughter of John Hughes of Fraich y Bib, in Evionydd, by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters—1, John Pryse ; 2, Humphrey Pryse ; 3, Owain Pryse, B.A. ; 4, William ; and 5, Thomas. The seven daughters were—1, Jane, *ux.* Richard Evans of Aberffraw ; 2, Anne ; 3, Gwen, *ux.* David ab Owain ab David of Derwen Anial ; 4, Dorothy ; 5, Margaret, *ux.* David Morgan of Nanerch or Cil Cain ; 6, Elizabeth, *ux.* Richard Calcot of Coed yr Olau, in Llanfyllin (? Coed-oerle, in Meifod) ; and 7, Elin, *ux.* William Hall, iron-monger in Rhuddin.

John Pryse of Tref Dderwen and *jure uxoris* of Llwyn y Wern, living in 1693. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Elis Lewys of Llwyn y Wern, in Penllyn, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Thomas Pryse, and a daughter Margaret.

NANTGLYN.

Tudor ab David ab Ieuan ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab David Gethin ab Rhirid ab Adda ab Ieuan ab Adda Fawr ab Adda Foel ab Llywelyn ab Bleddyn ab Maredydd ab Trahaiarn Goch of Emlyn. *Argent, six bees ppr., 3, 2, 1*

Maredydd=Catherine, d. of John Wynn ab Ieuan ab Rhys. Her mother ab Tudor was Catherine Llwyd, d. and heiress of Robert Llwyd ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Rhys ab David ab Rhys Fychan ab Rhys ab Ednyfed Fychan. The mother of Catherine Llwyd was Angharad, d. of Rhys ab Ieuan ab Y Goch of Garth Garmon, ab Ieuan Ddu ab David ab Einion ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Llywelyn Fychan

Robert ab Maredydd of Nantglyn.



DERWEN ANIAL.

(*Mgyvrian MS.*)

Ieuan ab David ab Rhirid Ddu ab Gwyn ab Howel ab Carwed ab Iorwerth ab Llywelyn Eur Dorchog

Gruffydd=Margaret, d. and heiress of Deio, third son of Madog ab Llolo of ab Ieuan Plas-y-Llolo in Derwen, ab Llywelyn ab Madog ab Llywelyn ab of Ithel, of Aelhaiarn and Derwen Anial, ab Heilin ab Eunydd, Derwen lord of Dyffryn Clwyd. *Azure, a lion salient or.* See *Arch. Camb.*, July 1876, p. 181

John ab Gruffydd of Derwen Anial

Rhys Wynn ab John of=Alice, d. of Owain ab Madog ab Jenkyn ab Ieuan Derwen Anial of Derwen Anial, second son of Madog ab Llolo of Plas y Llolo

Lewis ab Rhys—Gwenllian, d. and heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan
Wynn of Der- ab Jenkin ab Ieuan, second son of Madog ab Llolo of Plas
wen Anial y Llolo. The mother of Gwen was Catherine, d. of John
ab Robert ab Ieuan ab Einion Llwyd. The mother of John
ab Llywelyn was Margaret, d. of John ab Robert ab Gruf-
fydd ab Adda. See Rhagad, *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1876, p.
267. The mother of Llywelyn ab Ieuan was Mali, d. of
Ithel ab Tudor ab Ieuan ab Ithel Goch of Rhyd yr Hirddôl
ar Alwen. See *Arch. Camb.*, January 1877, p. 29; and at
the bottom of the page, for Gwenllian, d. of John of Der-
wen Anial, ab John ab Ieuan, read Gwenllian, d. and
heiress of John ab Llywelyn ab Ieuan of Derwen Anial

John Wynn of Derwen Anial.

LLANFIHANGEL GLYN MYVYR.

This parish lies partly in the barony of Glyn Dyfrdwy and partly in the lordship of Dinmael. The river Alwen flows through this parish and passes by the village. It contains four townships—1, Cefn y Post; 2, Maes yr Odyn; 3, Llysan; and 4, Cysulog. Of these, the two last only are in Dinmael.

CAER CARADOG.

There is a very remarkable and well defined British camp in this parish called Caer Caradog, with a deep foss, easily traced. It is as usual, circular, covering about three acres of ground on the summit of a hillock, which forms the western extremity of a hillock of an elongated hill called "Y Drum." A Roman road runs over a portion of a higher range called "Y Gadair", to the south-east. The position of this Caer is about nine miles west of Caer Wen or Corwen by the London and Holyhead road, and about a mile from Cerrig or Caer y Drudion. All the neighbouring farmhouses take their names from the Gaer, as Pen y Gaer Uchaf, Pen y Gaer Isaf, Llechwedd Gaer, Fotty Llechwedd Gaer, and Tan y Gaer. Close by is Caer Fechan, which lies in the parish of Llangwm.

CAER DDUNOD.

Caer Ddunod is another ancient camp in this parish. It lies close to the river Alwen, and is of an oval form, composed of stones rudely heaped together, 300 ft. perpendicular, next the river, but elsewhere not half that height. On the other side of the river is a steep hill, about twice the height of this, on which is Caer Forwyn, *i.e.*, the Fort of the Maiden—a large circular entrenchment.

DINAS MELIN Y WIG.

This is supposed by Mr. Edward Lhwyd to have been a British "oppidum", being much such a place as Cæsar describes. This place, as the name implies, is full of woods, dingles, etc. The vallum rises about fifteen or twenty yards where lowest, and is faced for the most part with a craggy rock, encompassed by a deep foss, having two entrances, called Y Porth Uchaf and Y Porth Isaf.

TYDDYN TUDYR.

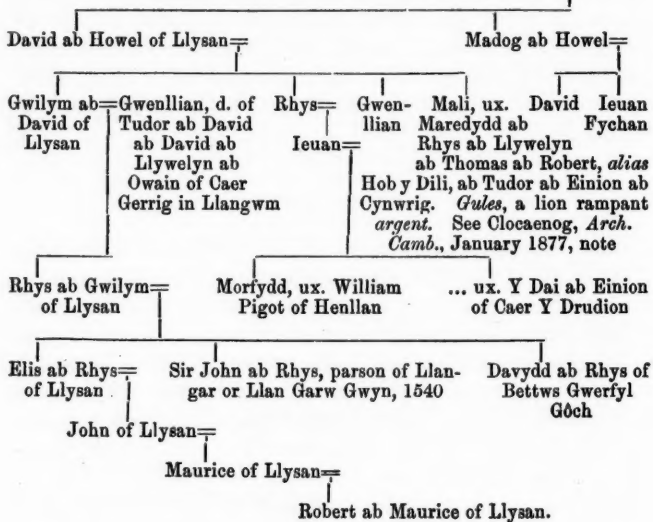
This was the birthplace of Mr. Owain Jones, who himself, at the cost of great labour and heavy expense, collected the manuscripts which form the work known as the *Myvyrian Archaiology of Wales*. This work was published in London in three volumes (1801-7), under the joint editorship of himself, Dr. Owain Pugh, and Edward Williams (Iolo Morganwg). Mr. Owain Jones was the founder of the "Gwyneddion" Society in London, 1772, editor of the poems of Davydd ap Gwilym, 1789, and of the *Greal*, 1805. Mr. Owain Jones, the eminent decorative painter and illuminator, was his son.



LLYSAN.

(Harl. MSS. 2299.)

Howel, a natural son of Llewelyn Offeiriad, second son of=
Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn, lord of Dinmael

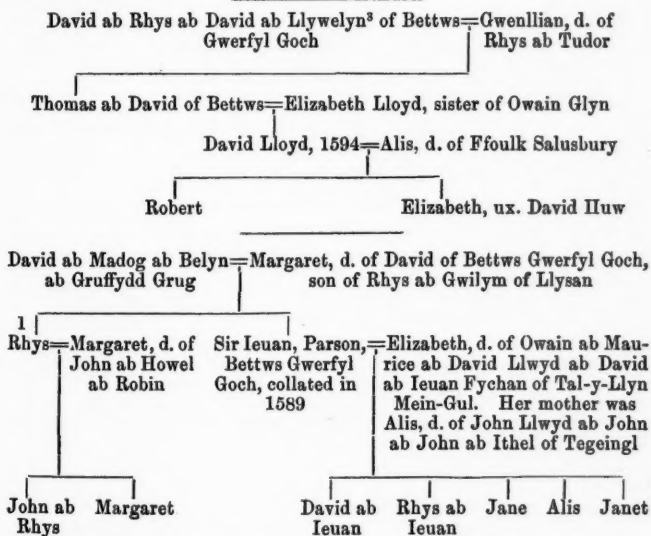


The above-named priest, Llewelyn Offeiriad, sold his share of the lands of his ancestors to Henri de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on account of the enmity that sprung up between himself and his brothers Owain Hên, and

Howel. "Ar un Llywelyn hwnnw a gymmerth gan yr un rhyw Iarll, Siarter i Howel ei fab, ar dri pharsel ar ddeg o dir, yr hwn mae ei hiliogaeth yn ei feddu ym mraint uchelwyr wrth y Siarter honno; ac am y tri pharsel ar ddeg hynny, yr oedd tri pharsel ar ddeg o fenig yn ardraeth arno."¹

BETTWS GWERFYL GOCH.

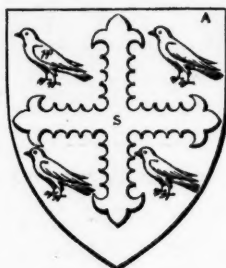
The church of Bettws Gwerfyl Goch was built by Gwerfyl Goch, daughter of Prince Cynan, Lord of Meirionydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, who reigned from 1137 to 1190. She was the sister of Maredydd ab Cynan, Lord of Neuadd Wen, Coed Talog, and Llysin, in Upper Powys, who bore quarterly *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant counter-charged. She married Iarddur ab Bod, and lies buried in the church.²



¹ Cae Cyriog MS.

² Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 17. See also *Arch. Camb.*, April 1877, p. 108.

³ Lewys Dwnn, ii, p. 254.



PLAS YM MACHYMBYD AND MAES MAEN CYMRO.

(Myvyrian MS.)

Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Uchdryd ab Edwin ab Goronwy,=
Prince of Tegeingl

Llywelyn ab Madog of Plas ym Machymbyd. He had=
Bachymbyd and the greatest part of Maes Maen Cymro
and Bryn Caredig, and lands also in Gyffylliog and
Derwen Anial

Maredydd ab Llywelyn of Plas ym Machymbyd=

Madog of Plas
ym Mach-
ymbyd

David. He shared the lands in Gyffylliog,=
Bryn Caredig, and Maes Maen Cymro, with
his youngest brother Einion

Einion=

Gruffydd of Plas
ym Machymbyd

Howel David

Ithel ab David=

David ab Einion
ob. s. p., and his
lands went to
Edward ab Ithel

Madog of Plas
ym Machym-
byd

Edward *ob. s. p.*, and his lands went to
the lords, "ai ffiniodd Sir John Holland am dano ac ai
gwerthodd i Mestr John Salusbury

Ieuan of Plas ym Machymbyd=Angharad, d. of Howel Costmor

Madog Fychan of Plas ym Machymbyd=

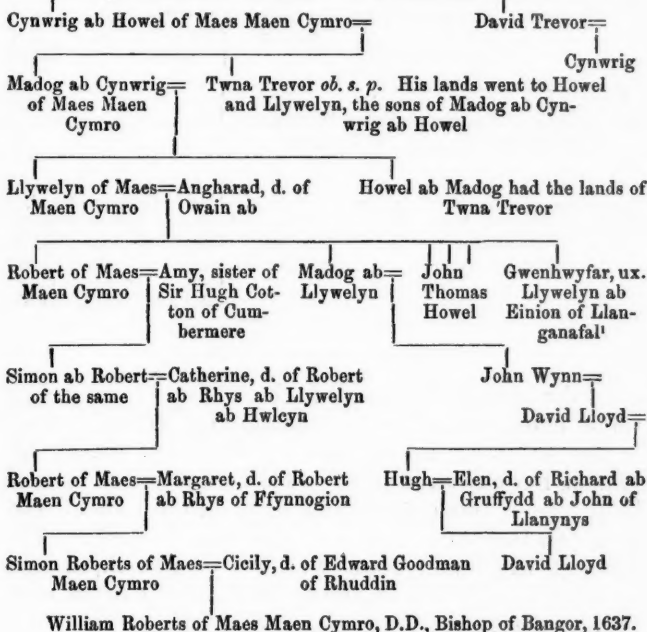
Lleuci

Hugh ab Madog. He had a natural daughter named Margaret,
and sold Plas ym Machymbyd to Mr. John Salusbury.

David

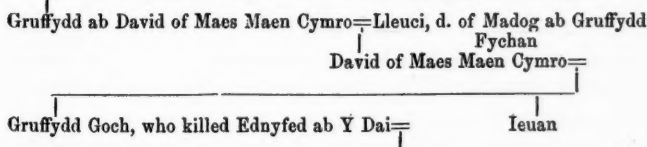
MAES MAEN CYMRO.

Howel of Maes Maen Cymro, ab Madog ab Maredydd=
ab Llywelyn of Plas ym Machymbyd



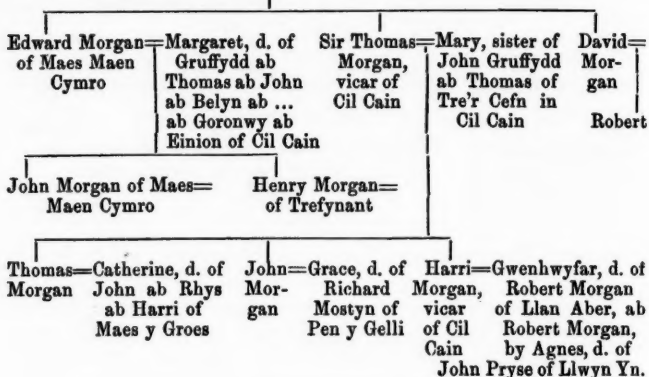
MAES MAEN CYMRO.

David of Maes Maen Cymro, ab Madog ab Maredydd ab Llywelyn=
ab Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd of Bachymbyd



¹ Llywelyn ab Einion of Llanganafal, ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch ab Madog Goch ab Heilin Fychan ab Heilin ab Ieuf ab Gruffydd ab Goronwy ab Owain ab Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl.

Morgan of Maes Maen Cymro=

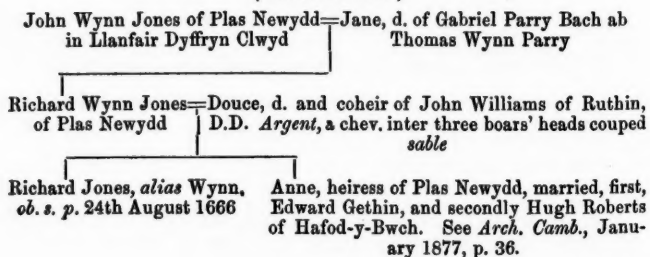


LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.

In the church of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd is an ancient tomb, under which David ab Madog lies buried. On it is the following inscription: "Hic Jacet David fili. Madoc, Requiescat in pace." He bore *or*, a lion passant in an orle of roses, *gules*, and lived in the time of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Prince of Wales, and of Henry III, King of England. John Williams of Eyarth, and his brother Rhys Williams, the founder Jesus Chapel, were lineally descended from him. *Harl. MS. 1977.*

PLAS NEWYDD IN LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.

(*Harl. MS. 1977.*)



J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(*To be continued.*)

OSWESTRY AND WHITTINGTON.

OSWALDESTRE.

THE hundred of Oswestry, though but of moderate extent, represents a tract of country which was for centuries a field of contest between the Britons and the men of Mercia, the Welsh and the English; for it was placed within the old Welsh district of Powys-Fadog, in the centre of the English march, and itself a marcher lordship. Its changes of name have been numerous, adopted as either language prevailed, or as any event occurred which seemed to the party in possession worthy to be commemorated.

The earliest known name of the district is "Maesdir", compounded of the Welsh *maes*, a meadow, and *tir*, land, which in the hands of the English, and, no doubt, upon becoming the seat of a *burh*, or strong place, became Maesbury, and afterwards Maserfield, an unconscious but not uncommon reduplication of the same idea in the two languages. It was so called when here was fought the great battle between the Christian Oswald and the pagan Penda, about A.D. 642, in which Oswald fell; and his members are said to have been suspended to a cross or tree, in remembrance of which the place was long afterwards known as "Croes Oswald" and "Oswaldestre",—a not very probable etymology. No doubt the former name really indicated a cross erected in memory of the Christian King; and the latter, also part Welsh and part English, meant "Oswald's strong place". The old Welsh *maes* possessed much vitality, and may be recognised in "Mersete", the name of the hundred in *Domesday*, and probably in "Meresburie", the name of the manor.

The next change was consequent upon the erection of a handsome Norman church, the precursor of the present structure, when Oswaldestre became Blanc-

Minster, or, in the language of the records, "Album Monasterium". Later on, however, as Oswald's fame as a martyr gained ground, his name took the ascendancy, and both town and hundred became known as Oswestry. The church was probably transferred from the Saxon foundation of Maesbury.

The oldest work of man in the district is, no doubt, a British entrenchment placed on high ground a little north of Oswestry, and known as "Hên Ddinas", the old fortress, and which in later days has been called, for no sufficient reason, Old Oswestry. "Hên Ddinas", however, though the British, did not become the Mercian centre; this was probably in the first instance at Maesbury—a name found about three miles south of Oswestry—but, so far as is known, not connected with any earthwork, the usual mark of an early residence. This evidence is found on a large scale at Oswestry, which, therefore, there is reason to suppose was the English centre at least as early as the tenth century.

The contention for the possession of the district does not seem to have commenced in the Roman times, at least there are no Roman remains at or very near to Hên Ddinas. The Welsh assert that before the departure of the legions the district was held by Cunedda Wledig, a Prince of the Strathclyde Britons, 328-389, who gave it to his son. However this may have been, it would seem that in the seventh century the Cymric Britons had retired from Hên Ddinas, and it had become part of the Mercian territory, so that Penda (635-655) held it, and fought the battle of Maserfield against the Northumbrian Oswald. This was a short time before the Mercians accepted Christianity. That the English held the district in the latter half of the eighth century is evident from its position within the Dyke of Offa (759-794); but as it is just outside of, or slightly intersected by, Wat's Dyke, generally regarded as a few years earlier than that of Offa, it may be that the possession was at that time but recently settled. No doubt, after the construction of the greater dyke, the

boundary, though often transgressed by either people, on the whole, in ordinary times, served its purpose, and established what the English at least came to regard as a right. The greatest, and before the arrival of the Normans the last, Welsh incursion was that of Griffith ap Llewelyn in the eleventh century, in alliance with Algar, the rebel Earl of Mercia. The result of their frequent and severe attacks was to lay waste the whole country, which, like Irchenfield in Herefordshire, so remained, and is so recorded in *Domesday*. The long period of English occupation is marked here, as all along the border, by frequent and strong earthworks in the fashion employed by Edward the elder and Æthel-fled in the tenth century, of which those at Oswestry and Whittington are among the chief; and those of, it is said, West Felton, Aston, and Belan Banks, though smaller, are of a similar pattern. Maesbury was, no doubt, at one time the *caput* of the English lordship; but it is evident, from the fashion and dimensions even of the poor remains of the earthwork at Oswestry, that it became the chief place at least as early as the commencement of the tenth century, and so remained, although not actually designated in *Domesday*.

The *Domesday* hundred of Mersete and the later of Oswestry are very nearly identical, the addition being Ruyton, and the subtractions, Cynllaeth and Edeyrnion. Mersete extended from Weston-Rhyn, on the Morlais brook, in the north, to Melverley, at the junction of the Vyrnwy with the Severn, on the south; and from, or a little beyond, the Cynllaeth brook on the west, to Wykey on the Perry, to the east; about twelve miles each way.

Domesday calls Meresberie the *caput* of the lordship; but this, though a corruption of Maesbury, must be taken to indicate Oswestry. In it were five berewicks which are not specified, but which evidently included about twenty-four manors, of which nearly all bear English names. Two centuries later an inquest was

taken, which gives the lordship as composed of two parts, Oswestry proper and the Welshery. In the latter was included nearly the whole of the hundred, five manors, Weston and Coton (now Weston Cotton), Mesbury or Maesbury, Middleton, and Treveleth or Treflach. Of vills there were very many: Blodnorvawr, now Cefn-Blodwell, Blodowanen or Blodwell, Brongarth, Bren or Bryn, Clanordaffe or Glyn-yr-Afon, Crucket or Crickheath, Dudleston, Fences and Juston (now lost), Kahercohon or Carrechova, Radioners or Rhandir, Swine or Sweeny, Tibeton (now lost), Traverleuiche or Trefar-Clawdd, Treveltholnel or Treprenal, Trevenen or Trefonen, Weston or Weston-Rhyn, Wigeton or Wiginton, and Yston, now Ifton-Rhyn. The lord's advowsons were the chapel of the Castle of Blancminster, and the churches of Blodwell and Llanmenagh or Llan-y-Mynech. In this latter parish, though in an island of Denbighshire, was the celebrated Castle of Carrechova. This township, however, was a later addition to the hundred, and never belonged to its lords. Osbaston seems at one time to have been in the lordship. In it was Knockyn, the celebrated castle of the Lords Strange, a fief held indirectly of Oswestry. There was also a castle at Kinnerley, also in the lordship.

Mersete, in the reign of the Confessor, and probably much earlier, was a royal domain, and, as the hundred of Mersete and manor of Maesbury were part of the territory given by the Conqueror in 1071, on the forfeiture of Morcar and Edwin, to Earl Roger of Montgomery, who sub-granted it to Warin the bald, his sheriff, and second in command, who held seventy manors in Shropshire, and by the earl's niece Arnieria had a son Hugh. Warin died 1085, just before *Domesday* was compiled, and the shrievalty was given to Rainald de Bailleul, who married his widow, and built a castle. The entry under Meresberie is, "Ibi fecit Rainaldus Castellum Luure", which is explained as Luvre or "L'Œuvre", the work *par excellence* of the district. It is clear, however, that, as usual, Rainald's

castle was upon an earlier foundation, and not improbably was only an adaptation of existing works. Rainald dwelt at Oswestry, and either he or Warin granted its church of St. Oswald, with the tithes of the town, then for the first time mentioned, to Shrewsbury Abbey. It is uncertain on what tenure Rainald held his office, but it seems to have been held for a short time by his stepson, Hugh, son of Warin, till his early death; and on Hugh's death, it was to Alan Fitz Flaald, the ancestor of the succeeding lords, that the shrievalty and the fief were granted a little before the death of the Conqueror.

The Welsh claim to have recovered and held the lordship for a space about this time, and state that it was given, as part of Powys-Fadog, by Meredith ap Bleddyn to his nephew, or son Owen, who destroyed Rainald's castle and rebuilt it in 1148; and that the tower, in memory of Meredith, was called Tre-Fred. However this may be, the Welsh occupation must have been very brief, and Alan must have recovered possession. At this time the house of Montgomery had, in England, become extinct, and Oswestry was held of the Crown direct, as a marcher lordship, by the tenure of the defence and maintenance of the castle and the defence of the march.

Mr. Eyton, the extent of whose information concerning the early history of Shropshire is only equalled by its accuracy, has thrown great light upon the descent of this Alan, whom he shows with more than probability to have been the son of Fleance, and grandson of Banquo, Thane of Lochaber, killed about 1048-53. Fleance or Flaald seems to have married Gwenta, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, by Aldith, daughter of Algar, Earl of Mercia. Alan, who was dead in 1114, was unquestionably direct ancestor of the houses of Fitz Alan of Oswaldestre, and of the royal house of Stuart.

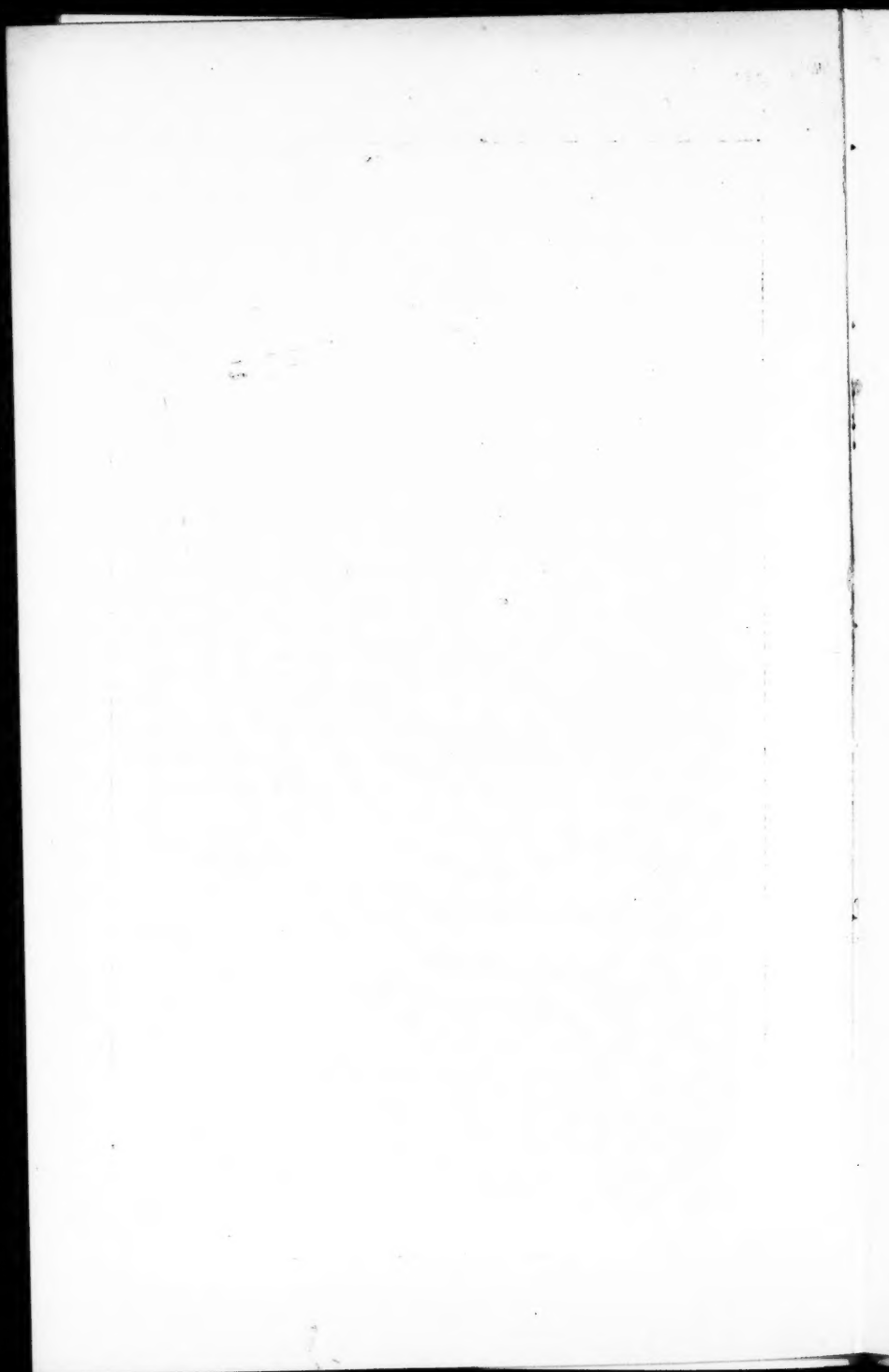
Alan Fitz Flaald, lord of Oswaldestre, was father of 1, William; 2, Walter, steward of Scotland, who died

1177, having married Eschina, daughter of Thomas de Londoniis, "hostiarius" or "durward" to the King of Scotland. He was father of "Alanus Dapifer", whose great grandson Walter, who died about 1320, married Marjory Bruce, and had Robert Stuart, King of Scotland.

William Fitz Alan, the head of the house, born about 1105, and who died 1160, acquired with Isabel de Say, his second wife, the lordship of Clun, which long remained united with Oswaldestre, in the person of their descendants, the Fitz Alan's, Earls of Arundel, and afterwards by the female line, in the Howards.

On the death of Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Henry V, a curious question arose. He died childless, and his sisters Joan, Lady Bergavenny, Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, Margaret, Lady Lenthall, and Alice, Lady Powis, became his heirs general; but his heir male was John Fitz-Alan, called Arundel, Lord Maltravers. The Duke of Norfolk, John Mowbray, claimed the earldom in right of his mother, but when the earldom was adjudged to Lord Maltravers, he was allowed the baronies of Clun and Oswaldestre with it, nor did the duke claim them. So also when Earl John's descendant, Humphrey, Earl of Arundel, Lord Maltravers, Clun, and Oswaldestre, died childless 16 Henry VI, the baronies were not claimed by Amicia, Lady Ormond, his sister and heir general, but passed to William Fitz-Alan, with the earldom, as heir male.

A good deal of constitutional or rather peerage lore has been exercised upon these two baronies, which were borne among the long train of titles which at various times have accrued to the houses of Arundel and Howard, and so appear upon the garter plates of Thomas, Earl of Arundel in 1611, and of Henry, Duke of Norfolk in 1685, with other and Parliamentary baronies. Nevertheless, these do not appear to be like Fitz-Alan, Mowbray, Greystoke, and the rest, really Parliamentary baronies, but land baronies only, which



strictly should only be appended to the name of the possessors of these manors. However, after their alienation, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, heir general of the Fitz-Alans, was, by Act of Parliament 1627, created Baron Fitz-Alan and Lord of Clun and Oswaldestre—in right of which, and of that date, and under the then limitation only, these titles are borne by the Dukes of Norfolk, his descendants.

THE CASTLE.

The visible remains of this ancient fortress, so celebrated in border story, are very scanty, and are confined to the central mound, and to some fragments of the rude but substantial keep which was placed upon it. The castle stood on ground rather higher than, and on the north-western edge of the town, completely commanding it ; and it is only of late years that its site has been nearly surrounded by buildings. The church is about half a mile distant to the south, the town intervening between the two. From the mound the view to the east and south is very extensive ; to the west it is shut in by the wooded heights of the Denbighshire border, crowned by Offa's Dyke, at a distance of about two miles. To the north, a mile or so distant, is the detached hill and camp of Hên Ddinas, or Old Oswestry, which is in part obscured by the still nearer but lower eminence of Llwyn. No water enters into the landscape, nor is there any considerable stream near at hand. Wat's Dyke lies close to the east.

The castle mound, though standing on high ground, is wholly artificial, and rather oval at its summit, which is about 60 ft. by 100 ft. It is about 30 ft. high, and perhaps 200 ft. diameter at its present base. On its table top are some fragments of masonry, composed of large rolled boulders, laid in a thick bed of mortar ; very rude but very strong work. One fragment, which in places is about 8 ft. thick, is 9 ft. or 10 ft. high ; and near it are two other large masses, one of which at least

is overthrown. The keep was of the shell type, and probably polygonal. The slopes are covered with bushes, much obscuring the surface, but there seems to be a further trace of masonry on the south-west side. The moat, out of which the mound rose, has been completely filled up, and all trace of the outer ward, its ditches, banks, or buildings, has been utterly removed. Nothing is known of a well. The entrance was probably on the south-west side. Gallowtree bank—a name preserved in the southern suburb, preserves the memory of the lord's power, as does Oswald's well of the ecclesiastical legend.

It is probable that the masonry remaining is the work of William Fitz-Alan, who, after 1155, confirmed a previous gift of the church of Oswestry to Shrewsbury Abbey. He died 1160, in which year the Pipe roll designates Oswestry as "Blanc Minster". On his death, Guy L'Estrange became custos of the Castles of Clun, Ruthyn, and Blanc Minster, and works were in progress at the latter. The livery allowed for the garrison was £18 5s. per annum. In July 1165 Henry II was encamped near Oswestry, but his advance was checked by the Ceiriog river, on which he retired to Chester.

Guy L'Estrange continued to be custos of the Fitz-Alan estates and castles until 1175, during which time very large sums were expended by the Crown upon Oswestry, apparently about £2,000. A well cost £5 8s., palisades 40s. and £2 6s. 8d. A house was built within the walls. The regular garrison was a knight, two porters, two watchmen, and twenty men at arms, costing £48 13s. 4d. per annum. In 1188 William Fitz-Alan received Archbishop Baldwin and Giraldus in the castle. On his death, in 1210, King John stepped in, and Robert de Vipont was in charge in 1212, and in 1213 and 1214 John Mareschal and Thomas de Erdington, who had purchased the wardship during the minority of William Fitz-Alan, who, however, died under age at Clun in 1215. In 1216 King John was before

Clun, and 16 August burned the town of Oswestry, and attacked the castle, but probably without success. In 1226 Oswestry was named for the place of conference between Llewelyn and the lords marchers, but the king, distrusting John Fitz-Alan, sent Hubert de Hoese with nine knights to attend it. In 1240, John Fitz-Alan's death placed the castle again in the care of the Crown.

In 1257 Oswestry was again named for the meeting of a Welsh and English commission, and John Fitz-Alan, the new lord, had license to levy customs dues for five years, to pay for a wall round the town. At his death, in 1267, the castle was valued at £44 12s. 5½*d.* per annum, and mention is made of the "walcheria" or Welshery. The wall probably proceeded slowly, for in 1283 King Edward issued a patent, licensing the bailiffs to levy customs for twenty years, to complete the wall. Probably this was in consequence of an attack by the Welsh, who actually held the town for a short time. In 1302, on the death of Richard, Earl of Arundel, it was found that he held Oswestry Castle and its lands by the tenure of two and a half knights' fees. There were one hundred and forty acres of demesne land and four water mills, but the castle was worth nothing; and its maintenance cost £10 per annum. The mills were Bailey, Weston, Cotton, and Cadogan.

WHITTINGTON.

Among the baronial families which rose upon the ruins of the house of Montgomery, and wielded the fragments of that power, which, united in the hands of Earl Roger and Robert de Belesme, had proved so formidable, the lords of Clun, Oswaldestre, and Whittington, De Say, Fitz-Alan, and Fitz-Warine occupied in the northern parts of the great earldom, and upon the borders of Wales, by much the chief place. De Say indeed speedily, by an heiress, became absorbed in Fitz-Alan,

and probably in the same convenient way, "*Felix Austria nube*", the broad lands of Peverel, merged in Fitz-Warine, so that the lords of Oswaldestre and Whittington held about co-equal rule in the Marches, and were alike exposed alternately to the encroachments of their sovereign on the one hand, and to the fiery assaults of the Welsh on the other--dangers which probably prevented them from turning their arms against one another, so that they remained vigorous and warlike for above two centuries, although the battlements of their castles were plainly visible, the one from the other, and scarce two miles apart.

The position of Oswaldestre has already been described. Whittington lay about two miles to the north-east, and about four and a half miles within or to the east of Offa's Dyke, while Wat's Dyke extended between them. The site of Whittington was probably selected as the centre of a fertile estate, rather than for any very striking military advantages, for the position is low and marshy—a feature of which, however, the ancient engineer largely and judiciously availed himself. By whom or when the original fortress was founded is utterly unknown. Certainly long before its occupation by those Norman invaders, who identified it with their fame. As, like Shrewsbury, Clun, and Oswaldestre, its keep was placed upon a moated mound, its origin, like theirs, may probably be attributed to the reign of Edward the elder, or the earlier part of the tenth century, and to the fierce Mercian Saxons, who, as early as the middle of the seventh century, seem to have established themselves along the Welsh border.

The central mound, which is the main feature of these and many 9th and 10th century fortresses, is here wholly artificial, about 30 ft. in height, and about 150 ft. by 100 ft. diameter upon its rounded and table summit. At the foot of the mound is a ditch, from 40 ft. to 60 ft. in breadth, and beyond this are three elevated platforms, as was not unusual. Of these, the first lies towards the north and east, and is also moated. Across it lay

the principal entrance from the outer road, and to the keep. On the west side is a second platform, also moated, and in strength rivalling the keep mound itself. The third platform, far superior to these in area, and also moated, is placed beyond them, towards the north-west.

The cluster of four islands, thus protected from the exterior and from each other, is covered to the south and west by three banks and three ditches, arranged concentrically, and including within their sweep about one-third of a great circle of eight hundred yards radius, within which figure, roughly triangular, is contained the castle. The defence upon the north and east was formed, not by banks and ditches, but by a broad expanse of what is still marshy ground, and must formerly have been an impassable morass. This tract was flooded by a small but rapid brook, which descends from the north-west, skirts the ends of the ditches of the castle, and supplied them also with water. At present the brook skirts the south edge of the old morass, and, running in front of the outer entrance, turns off to the south-east, probably again communicating with the ditches of the castle at their other or eastern end. The earthworks thus described, palisaded or even planted with a stout thorn hedge along the outer banks, would possess great strength. The ditches probably all contained water, and with the marsh would be only the more impassable, were the water drained off and its area replaced by mud. What the Norman baron who inherited the estate found or supplied in the way of defences cannot now be ascertained. Of the masonry now remaining, there is nothing which can be regarded as earlier than the reign of Henry III. This could scarcely have been the first masonry employed in the defences; and yet if walls and towers were built in the reigns of Henry II and John, they would assuredly have been of a substantial and marked character, and would scarcely have been removed either by time or the hand of man in the lapse of a century or a century and a half.

The central mound has been scarped vertically, probably in the time of Henry III, and is included within a revetment wall of great strength, and about 30 ft. high. This seems to have been surmounted by a parapet, and to have been reinforced by a number of flanking towers, of which one and a part of two others remain. The most perfect is cylindrical, about 30 ft. in diameter, with walls 10 ft. thick. Its base is occupied by a circular pit, probably a dungeon; and, if so, a gloomy and damp one, not having a single loop or air hole. The floor is a foot or two above the bottom level of the ditch, and the platform of timber covering it, the floor of the first storey, was on a level with the top of the mound. This stage had two loops, cruciform, with the lower limb very long, and terminating in a dovetail. They are placed in large recesses, low pointed. There was an upper floor, of which only fragments remain. The pit was probably reached by a ladder, for a door, seen in its base to the east, is an insertion. The first floor door is represented by a breach on the south-west side. This tower flanked the inner gateway of the keep. Of the corresponding tower, to the west, a portion only remains. It was of the same size and shape, and between the two was a space of 12 ft., occupied by the gateway and drawbridge, of which the pit remains.

A fragment of the base of a similar tower is seen at the south-west angle of the mound, and there were two or perhaps three more, to the south-east and north-east; but this part of the work is concealed by loose earth and thick vegetation. Altogether, it appears that the keep was a circular mound, scarped or faced by a strong revetment wall, in a polygonal form, and capping each angle was a lofty round tower, rising out of the ditch. There is said to be a well in the south-west corner, but it is not now visible. From the inner gatehouse a bridge crossed the inner ditch, and landed upon the opposite bank, a few yards in the rear, or west of the outer gatehouse. This was a rectangular structure, having at its

eastern or outer end two three-quarter drum-towers, corresponding in size and workmanship with those flanking the inner, as do these the outer gateway. They are looped with cruciform and dovetailed loops, and between them is a depressed pointed arch of plain pattern, chamfered, and with an exterior roll moulding. There is said to be an escutcheon in the wall above the gateway; but if so, it is concealed by ivy. Above is a corbel table, pierced with machicolations. The half of this gatehouse, south of the entrance passage, is tolerably perfect. It contains a chamber in the south wall, in which is a window of three lights, acutely pointed, under an acutely pointed head. The heads of the lights are cinquefoiled, and the apertures in the head quatrefoiled, the whole being late Decorated. This window is said to have been removed from the old parish church when "restored". The northern half of the gatehouse is nearly all destroyed. There remains part of a curtain wall, passing southwards from the gatehouse to the edge of the ditch. A similar wall on the north side passes backwards along the edge of the ditch, and upon it are the remains of two round towers, connected with the gatehouse. What masonry remains is composed of large square blocks of red sandstone. The whole of the older part seems of the reign of Henry III, and is, no doubt, Fitz-Warine work. There is little or no trace of masonry on the several platforms or banks, save that on one bank to the south-west is a mark of a revetment wall which may or may not be old. Probably the masonry was confined to the keep and barbican-like platform occupied by the outer gatehouse, which would include an area for a very sufficient garrison. The banks, like those at Berkhemstead, are narrow, and would scarcely have carried a wall. The ditches were all filled from the brook, with which they communicated at each end.

The castle seems to have been laid out as a fancy garden a century or so ago, as there are traces of pebble-laid walks, and here and there modern brickwork. The church has been rebuilt early in the present century,

and is altogether what might be expected. Recently some arches have been inserted in better taste in the Norman style. Mr. Lloyd of Aston, is the lord of the manor and owner of the castle.

Whittington occurs in *Domesday* as "Wititone", when Earl Roger de Montgomery held it, with seven and a half berewicks. King Edward had held it, but in his time it was waste. Ethelred, Edward's father, had held it as three manors, which seem to have been Maesbury, Whittington, and Chirbury. In Earl Roger's time it yielded £15 15s. The berewicks are the later townships, comprising those of Welsh Frankton, Berg-hill, Daywell, Fernhill, Hindford, Henlle, Ebnall, and half of Old Marton. From Earl Roger, Whittington descended to Robert de Belesme, and, on his forfeiture, passed to Henry I, who seems to have granted it to William Peverel of Dover, whose nephew, William Peverel, held it against Stephen in 1138. The second Peverel died childless. The last one of his coheirs married Guarin de Metz, sheriff of Salop in 1083, but the king seems to have resumed possession of the castle, and to have granted it in 1164 to Geoffry de Vere, who married Isabel de Say of Clun. Next year, 1165, Henry resumed it, and granted it to Roger de Powys, a Welshman, who held office in South Wales. He was also custos of the Fitz-Alan castle of "Dernio", which Mr. Eyton takes to be Edeyrneon Castle, in Merioneth. In 1173 Roger was allowed aid for its repairs. Meredith, son of Roger, succeeded, and was followed by Meyric, Meredith's brother, who died about 1200. He was called Meyric de Powys of Wales, and paid fifty mares to King John to have Whittington and Overton. The Powys tenure was that of "king's messenger in Wales".

The Fitz-Warins seem always to have kept alive their claim from their ancestor Guarin, though Wrenoc, son of Meyric, succeeded, and paid eighty mares to John for the villages and Castles of Whittington and Overton, but Fulk Fitz-Warine seems to have obtained the castle from the Prince of Wales, which John at first

resented, but finally, in 1204, confirmed to Fulk, as his "right and heritage", when he paid two hundred marcs and two "destriers", and gained a judicial decision in his favour. 5 Henry III he had license to fortify the castle. The Fitz-Warins continued to hold the castle and manor until the failure of their elder male line, by the death of Fulk, the eleventh lord, in 1420. The Hospitallers held a manor in Whittington by the service of finding a chaplain for the chapel of the castle.

A little before 7 Henry III, Prince Llewelyn laid siege to the castle, and it sustained a severe attack from the Welsh on the Friday preceding Midsummer, 6 Henry IV. It appeared, from an inquiry dated 1 Henry V, that Richard II had granted the castle, pending the minority of Fulke Fitz-Warine, to Yvion Fitz-Warine, who sold it to Elizabeth, Lady Botreaux, a daughter of Sir Ralph d'Aubigny, and she held it when attacked. Probably she expected the attack to be repeated, for, on the Sunday after Midsummer, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, with soldiers from Oswaldestre, took charge. Elizabeth resigned her wardship to William de Clinton and Anne, his wife, and her daughter.

It is much to be desired that some person resident in this most interesting district would take up the subject of its earthworks, of which there are many of all ages, and some not set down in the Ordnance map. Many of the earthworks are so placed, with regard to Offa's and Watt's Dykes, as to show whether they are of earlier date or subsequent to those lines.

Among the most curious of these earthworks is one within the domain of Porkington, and which bears its ancient name of Brogyntyn. It is a regular circle, fifty yards or so across, contained within a bank of earth, about 4 ft. to 6 ft. high, outside of which is a ditch. The central area has been levelled for a bowling-green, but was, no doubt, always flat, and although a drift has been driven across and below the circle, and the ditch is planted and contains a modern walk, there is no

reason to suppose that the character of the work has been materially altered. In Ireland it would be called a rath; but in Ireland it would not crown a rather steep eminence, but be placed in the midst of land that might readily be cultivated, which this could not. It is pretty clear that its figure is intentionally and not incidentally a circle, by no means often the case with Welsh camps.

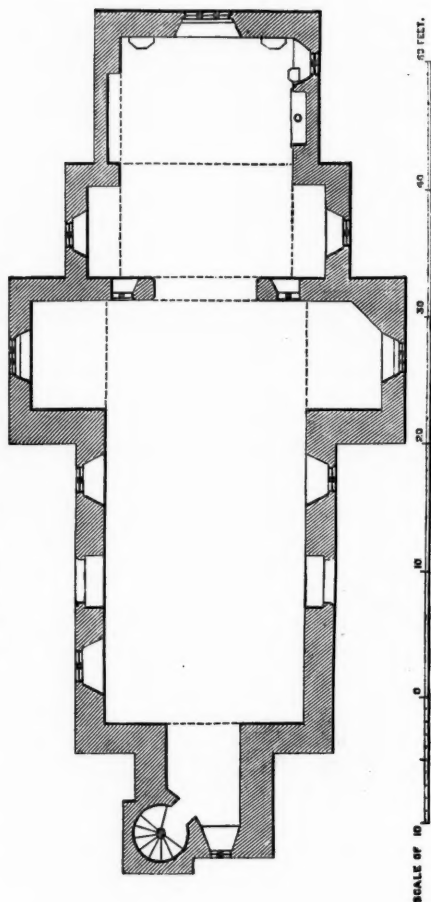
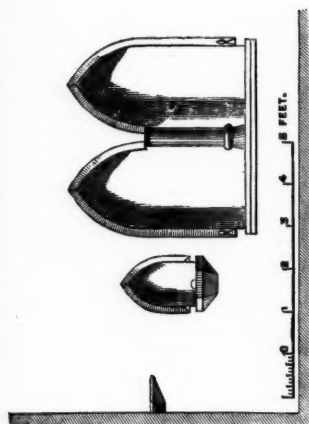
G. T. C.

PEMBROKESHIRE CHURCHES.—JOHNSTON.

THE ecclesiastical architecture of Pembrokeshire, looked at from a general point of view, has been so exhaustively treated by Mr. E. A. Freeman in his paper read at Tenby in 1852, that all which now remains to be done is to fill in the outline thus sketched out with more minute details of individual buildings. The following is an attempt to carry out this object with regard to the parish church of Johnston.

Situation.—The village of Johnston consists of a few scattered houses lying on the highroad between Haverfordwest and Milford, at a distance of three miles and a half from the former town, and three and a quarter from the latter. The scenery is bleak and wild, with scarcely a vestige of foliage. The land lies high, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country on all sides, and the weather-beaten church harmonises singularly well with the landscape.

General Outline.—Deprived of the advantages of ornament, and built of rough materials, the Pembrokeshire church is wholly dependent on the beauty of its proportions and the picturesqueness of its outline for any charm it may happen to possess. The tower, whose relative height is considerably increased by the lowness of the main body of the church, and by the absence of string-courses, forms the most important feature. But



PLAN OF JOHNSTON CHURCH.

there is another striking characteristic which must not be passed over, and which contributes in no small degree to the general effect, viz., the great number of small projections and jutting gables, which occupy the position of transepts, as will afterwards be explained when dealing with the interior.

Ground-Plan.—The ground-plan is simple, and is symmetrically disposed on each side of the centre line, its component elements consisting of nave, chancel, and tower at west end, opening into nave. There is no porch. Transepts and aisles are absent; but their want is to a certain extent supplied by vaulted projections on the north and south sides of the nave and chancel, next the chancel-arch. The interior dimensions of the plan are as follows: Nave, 33 ft. 4 ins. by 16 ft.; chancel, 19 ft. by 13 ft. 8 ins.; nave-recesses, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft.; chancel-recesses, 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins.; tower, 6 ft. by 8 ft.

Tower Exterior.—In describing the ground-plan it has been stated that the tower is situated at the west end of the church, which is the most usual arrangement, especially when the plan is otherwise symmetrical, as in the present instance. The stair-turret occupies the north-west angle, and appears, outwardly, simply as a square buttress-like projection of the early Norman type, being, in fact, nothing more than a mere thickening of the masonry to the extent of from 12 to 15 ins., in order to allow more room for the circular stair within. The chief peculiarities of the true Pembrokeshire tower are, want of corner or other buttresses, absence of horizontal divisions, batter of the sides, and general resemblance to military architecture. The only horizontal lines in this case are, a rude string-course on the east side, level with the point of the nave-roof (probably for keeping out the wet where the roof abuts against the tower), and the corbel-table running round the top, but stopping short at the stair-turret. Mr. Freeman says of these towers,¹ "Not being divided into stages, they

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 167.

depend in a more direct manner than usual upon their actual proportions, and I may add, are amongst the most difficult I know of to sketch with accuracy." The batter of the walls, although considerable, is by no means easy to estimate, as any one may ascertain who will take the trouble to walk round one of these towers, and try to settle in his mind which side deviates most from the vertical, for there certainly is a difference in the amount of slope of the several faces. In addition, the batter is not always the same the whole way up, being sometimes greater at the base. The general effect produced by the varying batter, combined with well-chosen proportions, is of an exceedingly subtle and pleasing kind, fully justifying the theory that the beauty of any object is in a large measure dependent upon the difficulty experienced in detecting in what that beauty lies.

Tower Interior.—In the inside the tower is divided into three stages by rude ungroined vaulting, of domical shape. The lowest stage opens into the nave of the church, and was originally lighted by a small Perpendicular window, which is, however, at present blocked up. A narrow winding stair gives access to the storeys above. The second stage measures 6 ft. 3 ins. square, and has a circular hole 3 ft. in diameter in the centre of the floor, through which the bells might be raised. There is a corresponding hole in the floor above. Half way up the side of this compartment is a door from the staircase, which would seem to indicate that it was intended to put a timber floor at this level. If, as is generally supposed, these towers were used for defensive purposes, this would doubtless be the portion set apart, in case of need, for a place of refuge. That there was a strong door to the staircase is evidenced by the recess in the wall of this chamber, for it to fit into when open. The windows of this story are mere slits, like those in the stair turret. The belfry forms the top stage of the tower, and contains one small modern bell. It is lighted on the north, south, and

west sides by Perpendicular windows, well executed, in Bath stone, and louvred with slates, to allow the sound to escape. There is nothing to show that these windows are later insertions ; and, if this be the case, it fixes the date as being subsequent to that of the rest of the church. The east side of the belfry is pierced by an oblong window, with simply chamfered edges. Some idea of the level of the different stories may be obtained from the number of steps in the winding stair, which are as follows :—From ground floor to first stage, 22 steps ; ground floor to door halfway up first stage, 36 steps ; ground floor to belfry, 50 steps ; ground floor to roof, 66 steps. The total height of the tower, from ground to top of parapet, is 46 ft. 6 ins., and, as the parapet is 3 ft. high, this gives a rise of 8 ins. for each step.

Church Interior.—Johnston Church has been lucky enough to have escaped, up to the present time, the ravages of the ubiquitous restorer, and still presents that primitive appearance which is so dear to the lover of ancient art. The whitewashed walls are as yet untouched, and still preserving all the beautiful tones of colour and gradations of shade which age and dust can alone produce.

Piers and Arches.—The chancel arch is a plain pointed one, 8 ft. 2 ins. span, with chamfered edges. On the north and south side of the chancel are two recesses, covered with ordinary barrel vaulting, and measuring 7 ft. 5 ins. by 2 ft. 8 ins. Opening out of the nave next the chancel arch are two similar vaulted recesses, situated opposite to each other, but of larger dimensions, 8 ft. 6 ins. by 6 ft. The object of these recesses, which are so common a feature in most of the Pembrokeshire churches, is very doubtful. Mr. Freeman speaks of them as “holes and corners”, and scarcely vouchsafes them any further consideration. As the recesses occur almost always in the neighbourhood of the chancel arch, it may be reasonably supposed that one use at least they may have been applied to was to

allow of a larger number of persons looking through the squints. In several of the farmhouses near St. David's, recesses of an almost identical nature will be found, either covered with barrel vaulting or more commonly with huge slabs of slate. They measure, on an average, about 6 ft. square, and give a very curious appearance to the interior. This fact is here brought forward to show that the method of building seems to have been a local peculiarity, dictated by climate, material, or some other consideration, rather than as indicating any tendency towards mysterious ritual.

Doors.—Johnston Church has no porches, but there are two Pointed Early English doorways in the north and south walls of the nave, placed exactly opposite each other. A similar arrangement occurs in the neighbouring church of Camrose, and perhaps in some other instances. These doorways, though of dressed stone, are not carved or moulded in any way, being only chamfered. There is a priest's door, 5 ft. high by 2 ft. 4 ins. broad, built up in the south wall of the chancel, and situated directly behind the sedilia, which would therefore appear to be a subsequent addition.

Windows.—The east window of the chancel is Pointed, and filled in with Perpendicular tracery, consisting of two mullions, dividing it into three cusped lights, and then again above the centre of each of these lights three smaller mullions. There is only one small Perpendicular two-light window on the north side of the chancel, placed in the vaulted recess. In the south wall, at the east end, is another small Perpendicular two-light window, and a similar one in the vaulted recess, corresponding to that on the opposite side. The windows of the nave are symmetrically arranged opposite each other. The most elaborate ones are placed in the two vaulted recesses, and are of the same pattern as the east window. The remaining windows, with the exception of that on the west side of the north door, are small Perpendicular double lights, each about 9 ins. broad. The other window appears to be Early English,

and consists of two very bluntly pointed lights, 12 ins. broad by 2 ft. 10 ins. high, separated by a single mullion 5 ins. broad.

Roofs.—The roofs are modern, but of good workmanship.

ECCLESIOLOGY.

Sedilia and Piscina.—On the south side of the chancel are the sedilia and piscina. The sedilia are ornamented with two pointed and chamfered arches, supported on a light central shaft, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. The piscina is also covered by a pointed niche, and is in a good state of preservation.

Credence Tables.—On each side of the altar is a credence table, consisting of a slab 4 ins. thick, with levelled edges and octagonal corners projecting 10 ins. from the wall. The one on the south side is broken, but the other is perfect.

Squints.—At both sides of the chancel arch will be observed squints of more elaborate design than usual, consisting of a perpendicular panel 2 ft. 2 ins. broad by 2 ft. 2 ins. high, pierced with two pointed lancets 9 ins. by 2 ft. The splay of the wall beyond is necessarily arranged so as to allow of a full view of the altar. Just above the squint on the north side is a moulded bracket, projecting $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the wall, perhaps intended for supporting an image. There are several corbels projecting from the walls in different places, but a group of three together above the top of the chancel arch is specially noticeable. These may have been for the rood gallery.

Font.—The font occupies its original position at the west end of the nave, close to the tower. It is of the pattern so universal in these Pembrokeshire churches, and consists of a short shaft of large diameter, supporting a Norman cushion capital, hollowed out to form the bowl. The size of the square stone out of which the bowl is cut is 2 ft. by 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., by 1 ft. 2 ins. deep.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

SIR RHYS AP THOMAS AND HIS FAMILY,
ILLUSTRATED BY THE POEMS OF CON-
TEMPORARY BARDS.

GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS AND HIS SON OWEN.

AMID the stirring times of the civil wars of the Roses, and the period immediately following them, there is, perhaps, no character that stands out more prominently in the history of our country, for virtue and valour, than that of Sir Rhys ap Thomas. In days when the ancient chivalry had reached its last stage of decline, and had so far departed from the laws of its original foundation as to have become rather a byword of oppression than a synonym for the succour and protection of the oppressed, the figure of Sir Rhys is pre-eminent alike for bravery in the field and loyalty to his country and his king; and the Principality can proudly point to him as the one of all her sons, during that period of events that were as the touchstone of the true metal, for whom she might most justly claim the title of the Welsh Bayard, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*. The esteem in which he was held by his countrymen is manifested not so much by the titles and dignities showered upon him by grateful royalty, as by the number of poems, still extant, composed to honour him during his lifetime, and to express the general grief after his death, by bards themselves sprung from widely distant districts of his native land. His career was, moreover, happy in a proportion far superior to that of many a man whose bravery and virtue have brought him prosperity and glory, in that he had few private or personal enemies who might regard his elevation with feelings of jealousy or malignity. Such adversaries as he had were public only: if any became so, it was because

they were those of his country and his king. And if the famous saying of the Athenian statesman and philosopher be applied to him, that no one can truly be called happy till after his decease, he may be deemed so in this, that he did not live long enough to see the misfortunes brought upon his people by the dynasty he was mainly instrumental in establishing, by their tyrannical oppression of the poor, and the overthrow of the ancient faith which he loved.

Though less indebted for his advancement to the accidents of birth and fortune than to his own wisdom and prowess, Sir Rhys was by no means destitute of nobility in the one, or of favour as to the other. The early decease of his five brothers placed him, in the prime of life, in the possession of princely estates; and his family could trace its descent, in the direct male line, to Urien, celebrated by Taliesin the bard as the defender of his country from Saxon invasion; the hero of romance as a knight of the Round Table; and the bearer, first known to history, of the Raven, that famous device, the glory of the bards, which fluttered on the banners of his descendants, and was emblazoned on their shields. To commemorate this descent, an ancestor, Sir Elidir Ddu, had assumed the surname of Fitzurien; a fatal one, however, for his descendant, the grandson of Sir Rice, whose innocent assumption of the same title aroused the morbid suspicions of the tyrant, the eighth Henry, who, deeming the act indicative of a design to deprive him of the throne that he owed, perhaps, more than to any other one man, to his grandfather, sent him to the block.¹

Sir Rice's own grandsire, Sir Griffith ab Nicholas, had been a not undistinguished personage in the wars of the rival Roses. Thrice had he connected himself by

¹ The words of the record are these: "Quod præfatus Ricæus ab Gruffydd novum nomen, videlicet Rice ab Gruffydd Fitz Urien in se preditorie assumpsit hâc intentione, videlicet, quod in se statum et honorem dictæ principalitatis Walliæ, dignius et sub prætenso tituli colore preditorie obtinere poterat et habere."

marriage with great families in Wales,¹ and maintained there princely establishments. His character is described as "hot and fiery, yet withal wise, subtle, and ambitious". He had "a busy, stirring brain", which brought him into no little trouble; for by it he drew on himself the enmity of Richard Duke of York, through withholding from him two ploughlands and a half of land in the marches of Hereford; afterwards that of Jasper Earl of Pembroke, through whose influence with Henry VI he was superseded in his governorship of Cilgerran Castle; and finally, of the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, famous through the failure of his ill-timed and worse contrived expedition for the dethronement of Richard III, which brought him to the tragic end best known through the old stage exclamation of the latter, "Off with his head! So much for Buckingham!"

The description here given of the character of Sir Gruffydd is not a little confirmed by a poem addressed to him by the famous bard of Mathavarn, Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, the hero of the well known anecdote of the prophecy made by him to Henry, Earl of Richmond, that he would be successful in dethroning Richard III and making himself king, his wife having assured him that if the prediction failed of its fulfilment, he would hear no more on the subject, but that it would make his fortune if confirmed by the event. Hence originated a proverb, "Cynghor gwraig heb ei ofyn"—take a woman's advice when given unasked. The subject of the poem is somewhat obscure. It seems, however, that Sir Gruffydd had committed to his custody, for some unrecorded reason, a nephew of his named Hopkyn, and that Davydd had incurred his displeasure by his carelessness or connivance in permitting him to escape. Sir Gruffydd is now in

¹ His first wife was Mabli, daughter of Meredith ab Henry Donne of Kidweli; his second was a daughter of Sir John Perrott of Pembroke-shire; and his third, Jane, daughter and coheirress of Jenkyn ap Rhys ap Davydd of Gilvach Wen, Cardiganshire.

trouble, being on the eve of a conflict with the "Saxon"; and the bard, who is his kinsman, with no small skill takes advantage of the occasion, to deprecate the continuance of his wrath, and to solicit a reconciliation. The composition is curious, on literary as well as historical grounds, and is therefore presented here in the original, followed by a somewhat loose metrical translation.

"CYWYDD.

"I OFYN CYMMOD I RUFFYDD AP NICOLAS.

"Y Gwr ffel i gorffolud,
A arwain brain yn y brud,
Gruffydd, mae'n dy rudd ras,
Bennaic hael ap Nicolas.
Carwr wyd i'r cywiriaid,
Cwnewerwr o Dewdwr daid,
Cyfaddas¹ gan bob cerddawr,
Cystenin Caerfyrddin fawr.
Arwain y blaen Urien blaid,
Aros yr ym flaenoriaid,
Cyfod dy stondard hardd hen,
Dy frain, a difa Ronwen.
Arwain gwr yn un gerynt,
A brain gwar, mab Urien gynt!
Gwae finnau dreigiau'r drin,
O ben Duw na barwn dewin,
I ddyall hyn o ddiwyg,
Tarian a bran yn ei brig;
Dyrogan bran yn ddibrin,
Gyda meistri gwaed amwstrin;
Lleisiaw ar y lliw assur,
Llais y corff lliosog cur.
Darllain y bum deirllin bach,
I'th darian, a'th bedeiriach.
Yno 'r oedd dy faner, wr,
Ar gywydd dyroganwr.
Rhydd i ywenydd anoeth
I'm gellwair, deuaith a doeth;
Dy gar draw, mewn deigr a drig,
I't oeddwn, petut diddig.
Gwylaw a ddug y golwg:
Y'm golau, Duw, am gael dwg.

¹ "Cei feddas" in MS.

Un dydd ar Ddafydd ni ddoeth
 Heb uchenaidd, baich annoeth.
 N'ad arnaf, cywiraf cu,
 Dy gas, er Duw ag Iesu!
 Dy wg pwy nis diwygiai,
 Dy nawdd, am illwng dy nai?
 Pe estron a ddanfonwyd,
 Neu Sais a wnelai drais drud,
 Och, i'm pen a' m ymenydd,
 O deuai 'n rhwym o dai 'n rhydd!
 Mair a wnaeth, mirain ieithydd,
 Hopgyn o'r rhwymyn 'n rhydd.
 Nid i mi a ddyly 'r dial,
 Mair deg a ddyly mawr dal.
 Mawr oedd weddi pob morwyn
 Ar Fair ddiwair i'w ddwyn.
 Pe pechwn, tra fyddwn fab,
 Yn erbyn Fynyw eurbab,
 Mi a gawn fry amgen fraint,
 I fwrw ag edifeiriaint.
 A bechais, digiais yn dost
 Yn d'erbyn, henadurbost.
 Cad Gamlan bu druan draw,
 Am ddeu-gar yn ymddigiau.
 Tegach oedd weled deu-gar
 Yn cymod, wedi bod bar;
 O throes tyngedfen wen wiw,
 Y rhod i't, maen rhaid ydyw.
 Darlleweh, dygwch ben da,
 Gair Syth, y gwr o Sithia.
 Galw 'r wy', mi a Gwilym,
 Dy gyrennydd, Ruffydd, rym.
 Dy fodd nid hawdd i faddau,
 Ag un dydd a gawn ein dau.
 Bid dy farn gadarn heb gas,
 Rhwym iaith aml' rhom a Thomas."

Dafydd Llwydd ap Ll'n ap Gruff. ai Kant.

A POEM SOLICITING RECONCILIATION.

TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS.

BY DAVID LLOYD AB LLYWELYN AB GRUFFYDD OF MATHAVARN.

Thou hero of the subtle brain,
 Whose cheek to honour knows not stain,
 Of ravens leader famed in story,
 Gruffydd, chieftain great in glory;

¹ "Amyl" in MS.

Of Tudor's Nicholas the son,
 Whose conquests tell of battles won;
 The upright in thy love are strong,
 Meet object of the minstrel's song,
 Carmarthen's Constantine the Great,
 The first of Urien's sons in state.
 Thine ancient standard lift on high,
 We wait the foe's fell chivalry!
 Thy beauteous ravens in the van,
 Destroy "Rowena"¹ to a man.
 Lead with thy gentle ravens on,
 Thy clan compact, old Urien's son!
 Woe 's me! O would I were a seer,
 Inspired by heav'n, the end to speer;
 Those dragons of the battle din,
 Their shields with raven-crest therein,
 Th' unsparing Raven to forebode,
 Steeds with their riders steep'd in blood,
 With voice whence griefs untold ensue,
 In bardic robe of azure hue.
 To thy bright shield and pedigree,
 Ascending to the fourth degree,
 Three lines I've read—a little ode,
 That to the Ravens fame forebode.
 What though unletter'd bards are free—
 One skill'd and sage—to scoff at me?
 Mid tears thy kinsman staunch I'd stand;
 Did not thine anger countermand.

I weep, forsooth, to see the sight;
 Grant me, O God, to gain the light:
 For not a day doth David fare
 Without its weight of grief to bear.
 In love and truth let hatred cease,
 For Jesu's sake accord me peace!
 For long thou couldst not be displeased
 With one thy nephew who released.
 For crime if stranger here were sent,
 Or Saxon bold and violent;
 Woe worth in sooth my head and brains,
 Had he escaped me for my pains!
 'Twas Mary, framer fair of words,
 Set free your Hopkin from the cords.
 From Mary, then, requital seek;
 Vengeance on me you wrongly wreak.

¹ Welsh, "Ronwen". She was the daughter of Vortigern, who married Hengist, whose name was used as a cant term of contempt for the English by the Welsh.

Mary, the virgin chaste, each maid
 Besought with prayers to lend him aid.
 If, while I live, I cause complaint,
 By sin, to Mynyw's gentle saint;
 My privilege would different prove,
 My penitence received above.
 Pillar of state! in counsel sage,
 Against thee have I burnt with rage.
 At Camlan's fight came troubles dire,
 By relatives embroiled with ire:
 More fair than when with discord wild
 Are kinsmen twain when reconciled.
 If Fortune marks thee for her own
 No longer,—'tis the Fatal Stone.
 Thou Scythian hero, thus I teach,
 Hold high thine head, be firm of speech;
 William and I, alike in mind,
 We both entreat thee to be kind.
 To be forgiving 's not thy way,
 And each of us have got our day.
 Nor let thy judgment true, though strong,
 Be warped by prejudice to wrong.
 Be it 'twixt Thomas, you, and me,
 A social bond of converse free.

Griffith had so deep-rooted an antipathy to the English as a nation, that it was only out of regard to his own personal interest that he at length consented to join either of the two great parties that divided the state. Having countenanced some depredations committed in the county of Salop, he was convicted of felony in his absence, when he broke with the court, and made his peace with the Duke of York. The Duke soon after being slain at Wakefield, "Griffith joined the forces of his son, the Earl of March, at Gloucester, with eight hundred chosen men well armed and provided". They marched to Mortimer's Cross, near Hereford, where, in the engagement which ensued with the Lancastrian army under Jaspar Tudor, on Candlemas Eve, 1461, Griffith was mortally wounded, and survived but long enough to hear from the lips of his son Owen that the victory was theirs. Griffith was firmly attached to the Welsh nation, and delighted to honour its bards, who requited him by the recital, in their poetry, of his

prowess, his influence, and his wealth. He was President of an Eisteddfod which he held with considerable splendour at Carmarthen. It lasted fifteen days. The chair, which was the usual prize of the successful competitor, was obtained by the eminent poet of Pwll Gwepre in Flintshire, Davydd ab Edmund, who also gained the sanction of the Congress to the twenty-four new canons of poetry which he, with the assistance of other bards of North Wales, had compiled, the original rules being lost.¹

The poem, of which the following is a prose translation, but which necessarily conveys a feeble idea of the quaintness and spirit of the original, is printed among the works of Lewis Glyn Cothi, together with others addressed to his sons Owen and Thomas, and also to his grandsons, Sir Rice ab Thomas and his brothers, all of them more or less distinguished in their time, but whose warlike and chivalrous character brought their lives to an early close. Some notice of these is contained in a remarkable biography of Sir Rhys (in English orthography Sir Rice), the youngest brother, who survived them all, and thus appears to have become possessed of all the family estates, the immense extent of which made him an object of suspicion to the usurper Richard; to his desertion of whose cause, and espousal of that of his antagonist, the latter, doubtless, was chiefly, under the peculiar circumstances of the time, indebted for his ultimate success. The design of the poem was clearly to rally the dependants and other adherents of Gruffydd to his standard at some period of political excitement, not improbably that of his espousal of the cause of the house of York.

AN ODE TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS OF NEWTOWN.

BY LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

"Wine in plenty, good and pure,—that is the favour we obtain from the son of Nicholas; even to Gwanas I

¹ Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, p. 113.

proclaim him after the manner of Adda Vras.¹ To him am I, of myself, this night, Adda the bard, and the Merlins twain; as a hero am I eager to proclaim him as head of his race, the scion of Urien; that man we love who gains men over to be on the side of the crown. Long may Gruffydd live! the Crown of the generous, the Hart of the South! He will raise new soldiers; with his money will he bring them from all the country round. Three ravens of like colour will Gruffydd give, and a white lion to Owain. In bearing these shall many a youth don linen under the Sun.² The captain's and the lieutenant's are they, as far as yonder sea. Great as is his revenue in Wales, still greater are his possessions. Sacred may his possessions be termed, from the south to Towyn in Merioneth; from Monmouth to Nevenydd and to Mona will they reach, if he will. Never has been, or will be, a better than the swarthy man who is creating a host in the west; nor, by the God we love, has there been any one more noble or more stainless, nor of his race more illustrious. Second to Gwaithvoed is he bestowed on us. Like Edwin's, may Jesus prolong his life! May his kin grow in number as Gweirydd's, from Mynyw to Mona, and more! For this fire are they longing, from Chester to the bank of the Wye; and yet more, from Conwy to Llangynin. Like Nudd has the name of Gruffydd spread abroad, from the British sea to the Breidden. He will suffer no wrongful claim (to be made) on the Cymry from his

¹ A bard and monk, if not also Abbot of Valle Crucis. A few of his poems are also extant under the title of *Brutiau*. His name stood high among his contemporaries, to judge from the frequency with which it is appealed to by them as a standard of fame.

² The Sun in Splendour, the badge of the house of York. The origin of this badge is given thus by Holinshed: "He (the Earl of March) met with his enemies in a fair plain (Mortimer's Cross, not far from Hereford east), on Candlemas Day in the morning. At which time the sun (as some write) appeared to the Earl of March like three suns, and suddenly joined altogether in one. Upon which sight he took such courage that he, fiercely setting on his enemies, put them to flight; and for this cause men imagined that he gave the sun in his full brightness for his badge or cognizance."

house, and that will last longer than the sky. Towns and the territory of the south are his, and his wealth and his towers reach even to Gwytherin. Two lordships have gone to him; a dukedom, no less, is the spot where his wine is given; he entertains all Narberth and Emlyn, as all can see. Like a Constantine, he draws them to him. By him and his men, not a spot, from Llan Llyr¹ to Aber Ysgyr,² but will be overrun. He overflowed Dinevor, as did Tewdwr, ere he grew to man's estate, in his tower of stone. Night and day does Gruffydd cling to his dominion, like the tendrils that produce the wine. The man is true and loyal to the crown; in the king's presence will he be its counsel. He is the pride of Caermarthen; the man that was, next after Nicholas, in favour. Assuredly he is the eagle of Caermarthen from Bristol to Pembroke Dale; he broods over a hundred eyries; that is his possession to-day. He is owner and justice from the two Gwents to St. David's of Menevia; he is judge of the land of Camber, administering justice to all that dwell there. Were Arthur living in Deheubarth to-day, as of old he was, and his numerous host, he would summon his soldiers; he would take the side of the son of Elidir, and his cause in Dinevor would be sought by savage and civilised alike; savage and civilised love him. Not an hour are there any disaffected to the son of Elidir. The burden of the two shires is upon him; eighteen shires stand under him. His cloth of silver is of the finest; he is the saint most illustrious of all the truth-loving saints. With his emblazoned shield, of burdens the best, will he rush to-morrow to the encounter with

¹ Llanllyr Vorwyn in Cardiganshire. (Rees' *Welsh Saints*, p. 308.) The same authority states that Llyr was daughter of Brochwel Ysgythrog, Prince of Powys, and sister of S. Tysilio and Cynan Garwyn.

² A parish in Breconshire, on the river Ysgyr, near its fall into the Usk. (Notes to L. Glyn Cothi.) The church is dedicated, jointly with the Blessed Virgin Mary, to Cynidr, son of Rhiengar, or Cyn-gar, a saint at Llech in Maelienydd, and daughter or granddaughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (Ibid., p. 148-9.)

the Saxon. Of wassail a dragon, his customs shall stand fast, with conditions not to be moved. Holy members on Palm Sunday¹ are the members of the jurisdiction of Elidir. He is lord of many lands. He is a bull in battles. Through his territory his designs burst forth. He is the shield of the round world, that none can deny. With talents highly gifted, in them will men put their trust. A father well beloved, with his house well bound together. Well marked are the limits of his domain; as a prince conspicuous, his domain secured, his tower closed in, long will he be preserved. Firm as Elias, he is a miracle of consolation;² the descendant of Beli,³ he is praised by all. In God's own judgment he is the rampart of Nicholas; the spot where he rules us is like the salt sea. The more he is stirred up, the more, like Mynogan, he fulfils prophecy. Like the altar of covenant, sayeth the prediction, as a faultless rampart, will he be highly esteemed. The word he speaks is good and true, and flies like a bird o'er every coast. A man with energy impulsive, he has faith in the True; as the champion of the two lands he speaks the truth. With wine he knows how to make men faithful throughout Ferry-side,⁴ a glen of briers. With the smile of Eleri,⁵ in the land of Pryderi,⁶ he is stout as the oak-roots where'er he is in possession. Like

¹ "Sant aelodau Sul y Blodau." This expression is not very intelligible. It seems to have been adopted rather for the sake of the rhyming alliteration than for any more recondite reason. Probably the sense intended is merely the general one, that the family had ever the character of being true members of Christ, *i.e.*, in plain prose, good Christians.

² "Miragl solas" in the text; Lat. *miraculum solatii*.

³ Beli the Great, the son of Mynogan, the sixty-fourth King of Britain, the highest point of ascent to which it is usual to trace the oldest Welsh pedigrees, those more daring ones excepted whose flight soars so high into the nebulous regions of Brutus, and (which Matthew Prior preferred to reach by a short cut) of Adam and Eve.

⁴ Llan-y-Veri, a village eight miles from Caermarthen.

⁵ A female saint, daughter of Brychan, wife of Ceredig ab Cunedda, and mother of Sandde, father of St. David.

⁶ In the *Mabinogion*, son of Pwyll Pen Annwn, and a chieftain of Dyved.

Eliwlod,¹ on the part of the Lily,² he would occupy Caerphili, if there were failure elsewhere. Through Gwili³ would march the Oaks⁴ of the fair territory. The gold of Ilium⁵ would go; it will all be lavished; to the opulent Pillar, scion of Ascanius, it is good and praiseworthy to cling; one of dark complexion, affluent, and prosperous, swarthy, and long-lived, he will not be unmoved. Generous men will he freely enrol. Keen is his vision for good men and true, for the Saxon throughout the territory, for the encounter throughout the forest. O'er the forests of the shire doth his dominion extend. Not an earl is there would act as he acts. Not a man is there would attack his mansion nor his domain. Let an earl go to his house on the brow⁶ of the month of May, and wine and truth and justice he will receive."

Another poem addressed to Griffith ab Nicholas has been printed in *Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru*. It is by a contemporary bard named Gwilym ab Ieuan Tew, and consists of forty-four lines, each of seven syllables, in the form of a *cywydd*, composed of alliterative rhyming couplets, and is to the following effect. Where the interest is almost entirely centred in prosaic facts, an attempt at a metrical translation would be out of place.

ODE TO GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS OF NEWTOWN
IN DINEVOR.

"The man hard by, Gruffydd, the noted of Newtown, bears the character of an angel. Most ample is thine estate, on both sides of the stream, and overpassing it, though it were full, are thy lands and woods and towers

¹ According to the *Triads*, one of the three golden-tongued knights of the court of King Arthur.

² The White Rose, called the lily from its whiteness.

³ Aber Gwili, near Caermarthen.

⁴ A common epithet, in bardic poetry, for stalwart warriors.

⁵ Welsh "Ili", in allusion to the supposed Trojan descent of the Britons.

⁶ "Am ael mis Mai"; *poeticè*, for in or about May.

and mansion, even to Aber Tywi. Thy learning and talent have justly obtained for thee the chair.¹ To the chair will they resort to thee from far and near, as when summoned to a fair. To thee, when found there, would be referred the cause if contention or trial were at issue, or when weak and strong are at close quarters, by strong and weak alike. On the weak and sorrowful would strong wine be bestowed; but on the strong a fall. To the mighty hast thou been deemed a lion, but to the innocent a gentle lamb. In three points art thou, O Gruffydd, as Nudd was, foremost of all in nobility and in valour, and in dignity and true goodness. Thou art lieutenant and captain also; 'tis thy lot to be both head and bridge. Like Gwrlais,² thou art lord and justice also, at the Saxons' cost. Seven castles are maintained by thee, and seven palaces are in thine hand. By thee it has been the fate of three dukes³ and two justices to find themselves brought low; so that, failing to deprive thee of thine office, they have been compelled on their feet to traverse three seas. A jewel of uprightness is a word from thy lips; very gracious is a condescending word. 'Tis the deepest pool, in the summer months, that hath the smallest sound. The wise man sayeth not what he knows, nor is it sense that comes from sound. He that is wise keeps silence; the unwise governs not his lips. Thy smile is like 'the Five Joys'.⁴ Thine heart is a well-spring of faith; thy tongue that of a man of unfailing goodness. Thine head is head over all things."⁵

¹ As a judge; but in what precise capacity does not appear, perhaps a justice of the peace.

² Called Earl of Cornwall (Iarlrl Cernyw) in *Brut Gr. ab Arthur*. His wife, the fair Eigyr, was mother of the mythological Arthur. (Notes to L. Glyn Cothi, i, xxi, 18.)

³ The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Buckingham.

⁴ Of our Blessed Lady. A poem by Davydd ab Edmwnt is entitled "I Fair, y pump Llwenydd, a'r pump Gofal, a'r Saith Gogoniant sy ynddi." (To Mary, and the Five Joys, and the Five Sorrows, and the Seven Glories that pertain to her.)

⁵ A third poem in his honour is quoted in the old biography of Sir Rhys ab Thomas, printed in the *Cambrian Register* (i, 58), by

Of the two sons left by Gruffydd ab Nicholas, we propose to speak first of Owen, the younger, with the view to bring Thomas, the elder, into closer approximation with Sir Rhys, his own more illustrious scion. Little is known of him further than is derived from a poem in his honour by Lewis Glyn Cothi, of which we shall give a translation, and in which he seems to have celebrated his appointment as Governor of Kidweli Castle; and two highly characteristic anecdotes related in the curious manuscript biography, above referred to, of his nephew Sir Rhys, from which the facts in these papers are principally taken, and which is printed in the *Cambrian Register* of 1795. It is there observed by the editors that this biography was written in the reign of James I, probably by some relation of his hero, when "there is every reason to suppose that the documents made use of in its compilation were the most perfect and authentic then extant." Moreover, the author more than once refers to traditions respecting him, which had not yet died out; and, from the character of those who recorded them, had still some claim to be trustworthy.

The first of these stories furnishes a striking example of the manner in which powerful nobles in those times of confusion could venture not only to cast the shadow of their protection over lawless deeds, but in their own persons to defy the government itself with impunity. Gruffydd ab Nicholas having been charged with conniving at sundry raids by the Welsh on their English neighbours in the marches of South Wales, a commission was at length sent into the country, with Lord Whitney at its head, with a view to his arrest and punishment. On approaching Llandovery, the commissioners were met by Gruffydd himself, within a mile or two of the town,

Howel ab Davydd ab Ieuan ab Rhys; but of this I have not met with a copy. The lines are these:

"Ni chryn hwn, ni chryna ei had,
Ni thorir wneuthuriad;
Ni phlŷg i'r Sais briwdrais bren,
Ni ddiwraidd mwy na 'r dderwen."

but so poorly arrayed and attended as to raise in their minds some doubts of the reality of his power. They were undeceived, however, when, on reaching Abermarlais Castle, his son Thomas, "a stout and hardy gentleman, with a hundred men bravely mounted, descended from his horse, and kissed his father's stirrup, desiring to receive his commands." At Newton, five miles further, the cavalcade was again saluted by Owen "in a far braver equipage, having two hundred horse attending, well manned and armed. This Owen had much of his father's craft and subtlety, was bold besides, and active." He soon discovered that his father was aimed at by the commission, and resolved to possess himself of the document. On their arrival at Caermarthen he observed that Lord Whitney, after reading his commission to the Mayor, whom he had summoned to aid him in the arrest, had placed it in the sleeve of his coat, whence, during supper, after plying his guests with liquor, he contrived secretly to abstract it. On being summoned in the morning to the Town Hall, Gruffydd demanded to hear the commission read, which not being forthcoming, he at once turned the tables on his accusers, threatening to hang them all up as traitors and impostors, and ordered them to be carried to prison. The upshot must be told in the words of the biographer himself: "The commissioners, fearing he would be as good as his word, fell to entreat for pardon, and to desire they might either return or send to court for a true certificate of this their employment. But nothing would serve the turn unless the Lord Whitney would be bound by oath to put on Gruffydd ab Nicholas' blue coat, and wear his cognizance, and so go up to the King to acknowledge his own offences, and to justify the said Gruffydd's proceedings; which (to preserve himself from danger) he willingly undertook, and accordingly performed."

The second anecdote, presenting as it does a new and different relation of the cause of the disaster to the Lancastrian cause at Mortimer's Cross, from that of

other chroniclers, must also be given in the author's words: "Gruffydd ab Nicholas receives a mortal wound. Owen ab Gruffydd, his second son (the eldest being left at home to secure his own fortunes), stands at the head of his father's troops, maintains the fight, and pursues the Earl of Pembroke even to flight; so the day fell to the Yorkist side. Then Owen, making search for his father, found him lying on the ground, panting and breathing for life; to whom he made a short relation of the Earl of March's good fortunes, and his enemies' overthrow. 'Well then', said he, 'welcome death, since honour and victory make for us'; and so shaking off his clog of earth, he soared up in a divine contemplation to Heaven, the place of his rest. And this is more than ever came to the knowledge of Holingshed, Hall, Grafton, and others *ejusdem furfuris*."

AN ODE TO OWEN AB GRUFFYDD AB NICHOLAS
OF KYDWELI.¹

BY LEWIS GLYN COTHI.

"May the Lion, Urien's scion, be a tall earl, Lion as he is of the stock of ancient earls! Owen, of the temper of the diamond, the "Ivor Hael" of Dinevor! On the grandson of Nicholas 'tis fitting should be found the thick collar of massy gold. For three generations may the Captain hold Cydweli for us! May Master Owen, of the royal muster, be master from Westminster to the Vale! In the face of thousands will he not permit his back to be turned, or the poor to be oppressed. He will demand that the extortioner suffer a powerful judgment like a man; that to the full he give law to the proud, that he give to the humble their ancient usage.

When I was in the land of Gwynedd, in concealment there for a time, Owain gave me of his gold and his wine for the saving of my life; and to-day, on every pretext, no less does he give me of his money and his

¹ L. Glyn Cothi's Works, ii, 2, p. 138.

wines. Eight kinds of wine are in his mansion for distribution to a host. Three butlers, three sewers,¹ are there, three cooks, pantlers, and a butcher; two brewers, a baker of sweet stuff; two officers, a steward, and an usher. The great Knight of the bushy south possesses every officer save a porter. No name better than this is to be seen out of the baptismal font. Ancient names have been bestowed on men, and more ancient still, as the names of warriors; but after all of them have been given, that of Owen alone was from the house of God. The terror of the cry of "Owen!" hath reached to the ends of the earth, where it was wont to be Rhodri!² Old Owen of the Glen³ with his sword! The Owen of Nicholas with his nine swords! Owen Gwynedd of the line of Cynan! Owen the stout, with his raven's claw! Second to Owen Cyveiliog is Owen in the day of the men of Llan Dawg.⁴ Owen the venerable, whom I revere as the Pope, has been like a blessing from the land of Rome. Owen is as the Pope of Rome to the chief among the bards. Owen, on the height of the Hill of the Bards. Owen, Urien's son, overthrew the three towers in the battle of Cattrath in the olden

¹ The name of the office of *sewer* was derived from the Old French *esculier*, from the Latin *scutellarius*, the person who had to arrange the dishes; as is "scullery" from "scutellery", the place where the dishes were kept. (*Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii, p. 80, n.) "The sewer muste sewe and from the borde conueye all maner of potages, metis, and sauces, and every daye comon with the coke, and understand and wyte how many dysshes shall be, and speke with the pantler and officers of y^e spycery for fruyte that shall be eten fastynge. Than goo to the borde of sewynge, and se ye have offycers redy to conuey, and seruantes for to bere your dysshes." From "*The booke of Seruyse and Keruyng and Sewynge, & all maner of Offyce in his kynde vnto a Prynce or any other Estate, & all the Feestes in the yere*." Enprinted by Wynkyn de Worde at London, in Flete Street, at the sygne of the Sonne. The Yere of our Lord God mccccxiiij."

² Rhodri Mawr, or Roderick the Great, the King who divided among his sons, by bequest, the three kingdoms of Gwynedd, Powys, and Dyfed.

³ Owen Glendower.

⁴ A parish in Caermarthenshire, about a mile from Laugharne. The allusion here is apparently to a battle where its men came off with glory. Now Llandawg.

time. Arthur dreaded, like a conflagration, the Ravens of Owen, and his practice with his spear. Let earls, though more than two in number, dread Owen the Prince of the South. Owen, the Raphael¹ of the aged Gruffydd, shall be the generous man who calls out men from concealment. No more let there be talk of the eagle, nor of invitation, nor of his men, nor of the hero, nor of his splendour, nor of anything henceforth but only Owen!"

H. W. LLOYD.

(To be continued.)

CRAIG-Y-DINAS.

CRAIG-Y-DINAS, near Clynnog Vawr, and visited by the members of the Association during the Carnarvon Meeting of 1877, is a stone fortress of considerable interest. It is situated on the banks of the Llyfni, at a short distance from the high-road, at the spot where the river makes a remarkable turn, and surrounds the work on three sides, thus forming a peninsula. Pennant, who visited Clynnog, omitted to inspect this fortress, contenting himself with a quotation from the manuscript travels of "the late ingenious Doctor Mason of Cambridge". But for the difficulty of dates, one might have supposed that this was William Mason, the friend of Gray; but he died about ten years after, 1784, and was not a Doctor, according to the *Cambridge Register*, of which University he was a member. But whoever he was, he thus describes this Dinas: "The three sides to the river are very steep; the fourth is defended by two fosses and two banks made chiefly of stone, especially the inner one, which is six yards high. In the middle is a mount, possibly the ruins of a tower. The

¹ I.e., the protector of Gruffydd ab Nicolas, as was the Archangel Raphael of Tobias.

entrance is at the east end, between the ends of the banks." According to Pennant, he says it is placed on the isthmus of the Llyfni,—a term not exactly correct, as it is rather a peninsula. Nor is the name *Carreg-y-Dinas*, as Pennant states; but *Craig-y-Dinas*, the more usual form for such strongholds. The Rev. P. Bayley Williams, in his excellent *Carnarvonshire Guide*, does not even allude to it; while Richard Llwyd, in his *Topographical Notices* (frequently appended to Wynne's edition of Caradoc's *History of Wales*) is also silent on the subject. Black's *Guide* (p. 158) briefly mentions it as "a Roman encampment in good preservation, measuring 350 feet from north to south, and 204 from east to west." The latest and the best of North Wales *Guides* is that (the fourth edition) of Murray's. But here again the learned reviser simply alludes to it as "a Roman encampment in fair preservation and dimension" (p. 121). A somewhat inaccurate notice of it will be found in the account of Llanllyfni parish in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*: "On the banks of the river are the remains of an ancient fortress called *Craig-y-Dinas*; but whether of Roman or British origin it is not easy to determine. It is about a mile from Pont-y-Cern (? Cwm), and comprises an area of about two acres; inaccessible, owing to the precipitousness of the ascent on the side next the river, and defended on the other side by two walls of stone with a fosse between them." Such, it is believed, is all that has been recorded of this fine example of a British stronghold; for in spite of what has been said about its being a Roman work, there can be little doubt as to its authors. The configuration of the ground, and its natural advantages, are indeed such as to attract the attention of any race of people desirous of a place of defence; and it is true that the Roman road from Dolbenmaen to Segontium passed at no great distance; but as the far more important camp of Dinas Dinlle, about three miles to the north, was undoubtedly made use of, if not actually constructed, by the Romans, *Craig-y-Dinas* would have been of little use. On the

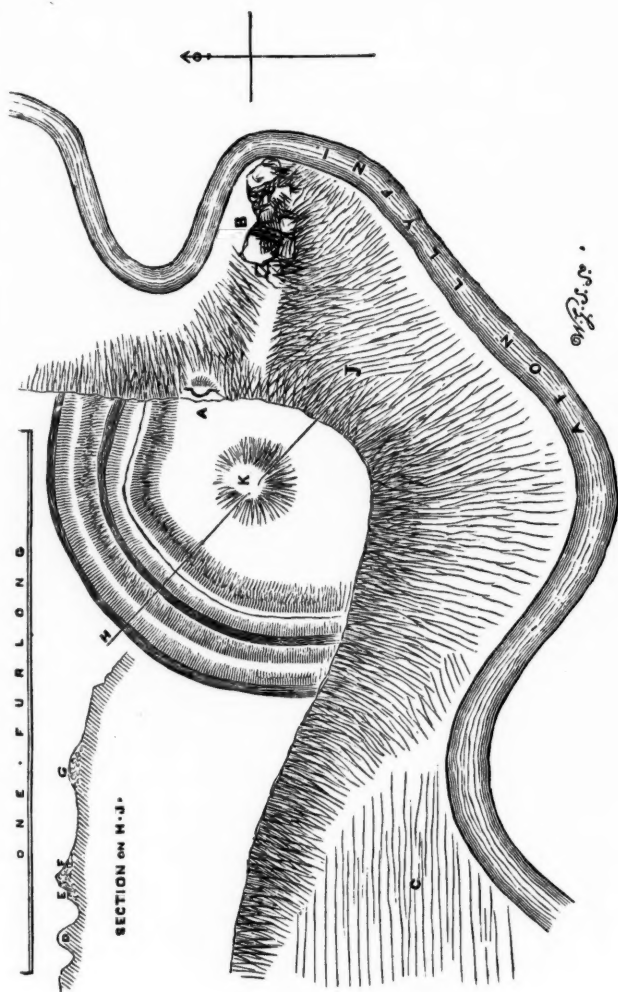
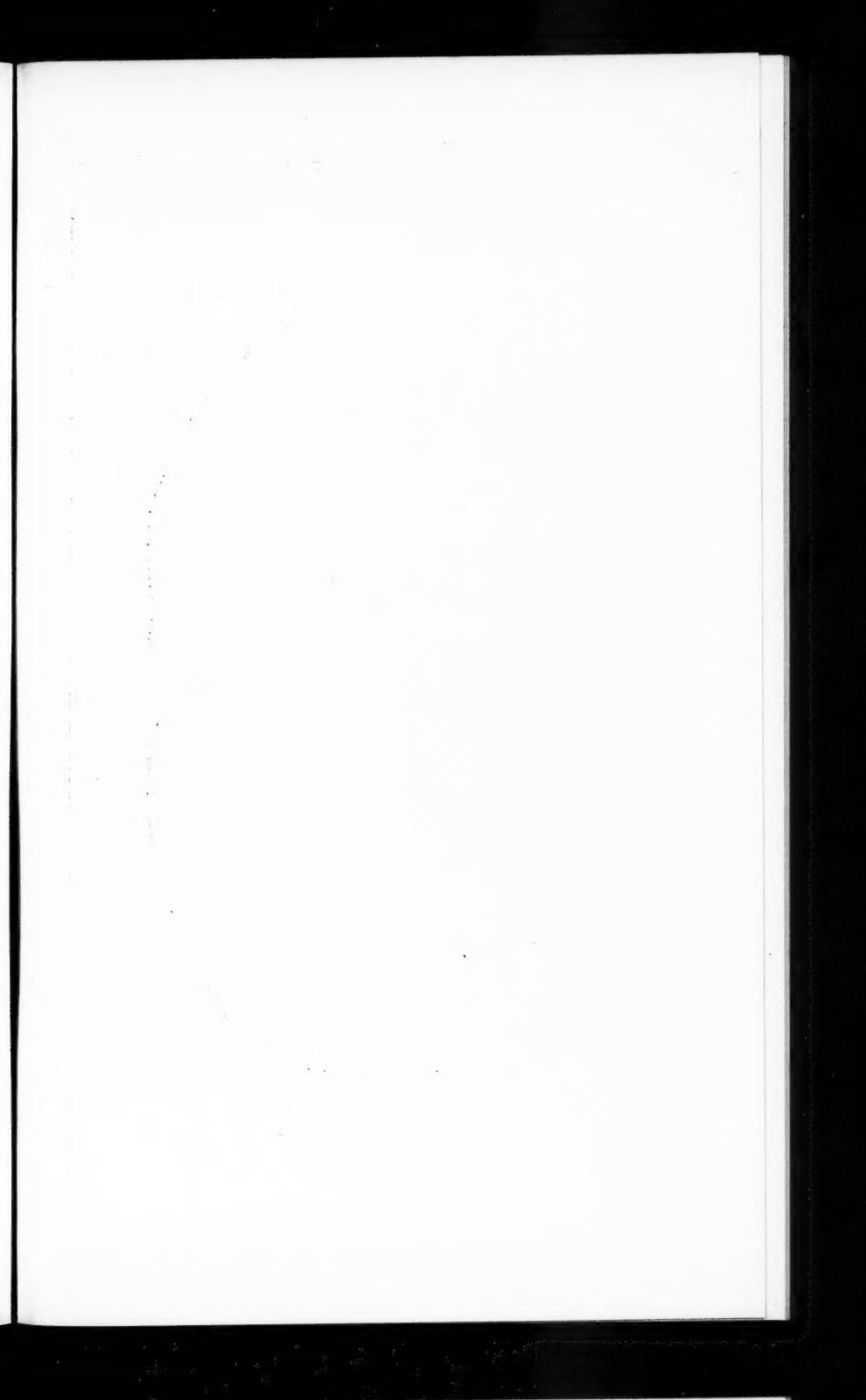
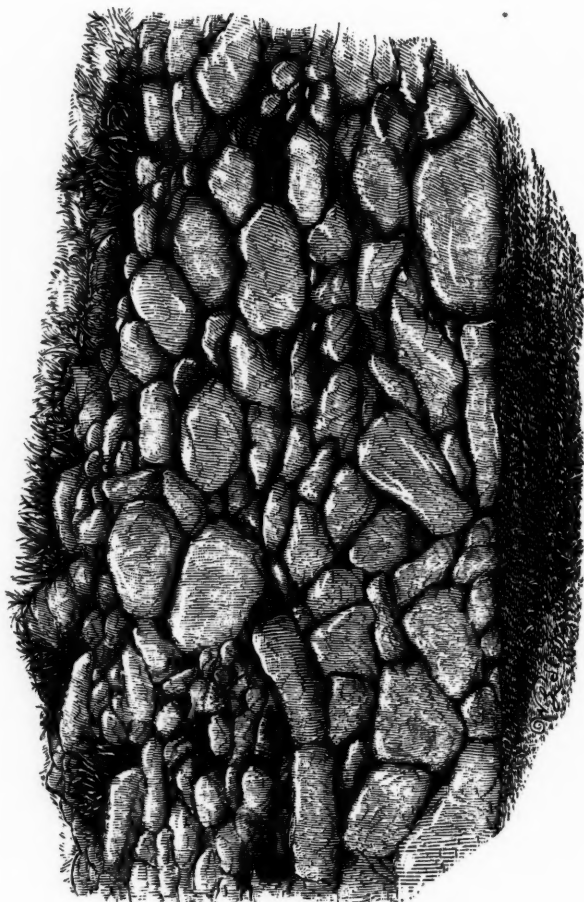


PLATE L.—PLAN OF CAMP, CRAIG-Y-DINAS.





Wall five feet high.

PLATE II.—CRAIG-Y-DINAS, A STRONG POST ON THE LLYFNI.—PART OF STONE WALL.

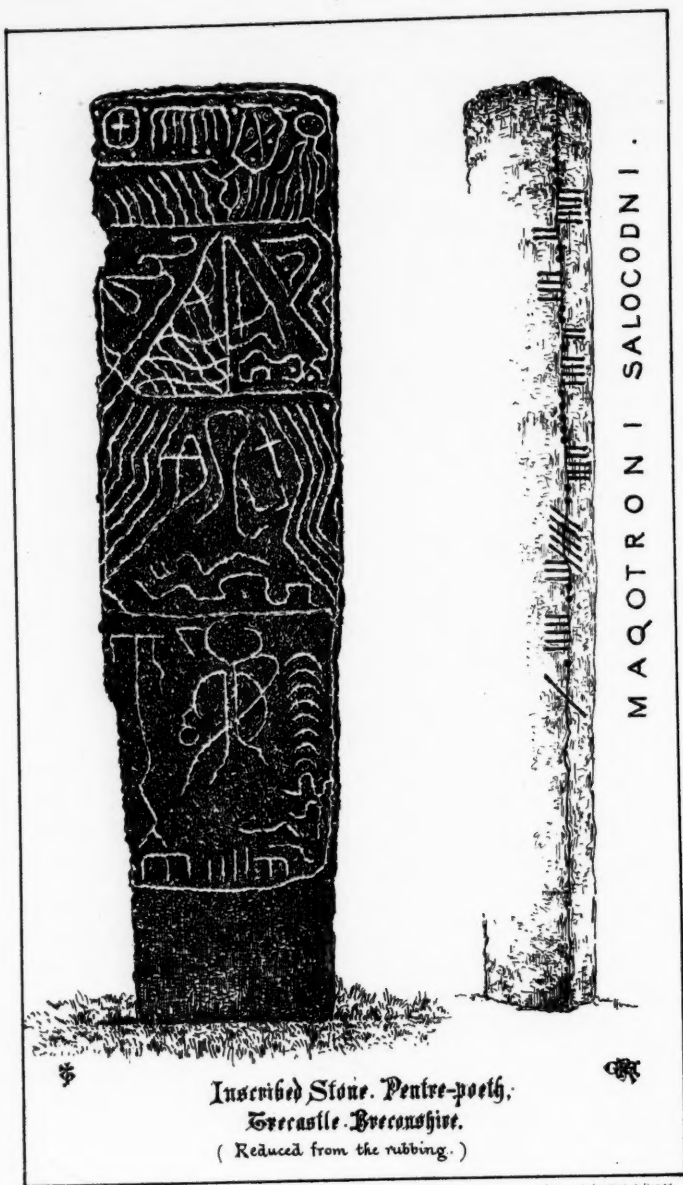
other hand, as a numerous population existed on the high ground above (as is shown by the large number of their ruined habitations) Craig-y-Dinas, which so completely commands the entrance of the valley, was admirably situated as a defensive outwork against hostile neighbours or Roman invaders; for wherever a Roman settlement was established, there is generally to be found evidence of a stronghold equally old, if not older (at least within Welsh limits), intended to keep a look out for and check the movements of strangers. Craig-y-Dinas answers such a purpose as regards Dinas Dinlle. In addition to this, the whole character of the work has nothing Roman about it; but, on the other hand, all the characteristics of a primæval stronghold. That such is the case will be seen from Plate No. I, representing the plan and section of the camp, reduced from the original survey of Mr. Romilly Allen, who has kindly placed it at the service of the Association. The far greater portion of the circuit is protected by the steep natural bank extending to the river; the remainder, on the western side, is secured by walls and ditches, equal, if not superior, as a defence, to the precipitous banks of the other parts of the work.

At A, are remains of regularly built rubble-wall, about 4 feet high, either forming a part of the original rampart or the remains of a hut built against the wall, as seen in more than one instance in Treceiri. Part of this wall, drawn and engraved by Mr. Worthington Smith, is shown in Plate II. It is a good example of early British masonry, and as unlike Roman work as can be conceived. B, is a rocky crag rising almost perpendicular from the river, which here makes a very sharp bend, so that it commands two portions of the river. C, is a kind of plateau suitable for an encampment outside the fortress. The outline of the defences on the section H J is shown. D, is a rampart of earth; E, of dry rubble-wall; F, a rampart of loose stones, which may, however, be the ruins of a wall; G, mound of loose stone and earth leading down to a second rampart of

rubble-walling and a steep declivity to the river. This mound is probably that mentioned by Dr. Mason, and which he thought might have been the ruins of a tower. This probably was the case, the tower serving not only as part of the defence proper, but as a watch-tower commanding a more extensive view.

The entrance is at the eastern end of the rampart, which was confined between these ends and the nearly perpendicular slope to the river. The contributor of the description of Llanllyfni, in Lewis' *Dictionary*, states that in the upper part of this and the adjoining parishes "are numerous remains of the dwellings of the original inhabitants, commonly called *Cyttiau 'r Gwyddelod* (or the Irishmen's huts). They are either circular or elliptical in form, and generally from 5 to 6 yards in diameter. Several of them are grouped together within a quadrangular area enclosed by a single, and in some instances by a double wall, and when cleared are generally found to contain great quantities of ashes." That the builders and occupiers of these huts built also and occupied this Dinas may be fairly assumed from the character of the details, which are identical with those of other forts or camps, and which have always been assigned to the earliest inhabitants.

The place has undergone much change since Dr. Mason's time, who states the inner bank to be 6 yards high. This measurement must have been taken from the bottom of the trench to the top of the wall built on the bank. Certainly no portion of the wall at the present time approaches that height, for the most perfect part of it given in the cut does not exceed 5 feet. Dr. Mason says the entrance is at the east end, between the ends of the banks. These banks terminate within a short distance from the edge of the precipice, thus leaving a very narrow passage which could be easily blocked in case of attack, while the enemy was exposed to attack from the defenders standing on the top of the banks. It is, perhaps, a matter of regret that Pennant did not examine the work, and record his own account, as it



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was at that time probably much more perfect than at present. Enough, however, still remains to show that, beyond all question, Craig-y-Dinas is an ancient British stronghold, and not a Roman one.

E. L. BARNWELL.

OGHAM INSCRIBED STONE AT PENTRE- POETH, NEAR TRECASTLE.

THIS stone was found some little time ago upon part of the rough land of the farm of Pentre Poeth, in the hamlet of Capel Llanilid or Crai, near Trecastle, and, if still in the position in which I saw it, is more readily approached from the latter place than any other, and distant from it about a mile and a half. A careful illustration of the sculptured face of the stone and the Ogham inscription along the edge accompanies this notice.

At the time of its discovery it was somewhat beneath the surface, and was turned up when the land was being prepared for agricultural purposes. The shape and size of the stone at once commended it to the favourable notice of the farmer as admirably adapted for a gate post, and for this purpose he had it removed and refixed upside down at the entrance of Pentre Poeth farm, where we found it. The sculptured face of the monument attracted the attention of the Rev. Lewis Price, vicar of the adjoining parish of Llywel, at whose earnest persuasion the farmer was induced to postpone his intention respecting it, pending a more accurate examination of the character of the sculpture, and the reading of the Oghams along its edge. Although part of the sculptured face was buried beneath the surface, sufficient could be seen above ground to indicate the character and importance of this monument, and warrant the efforts made by Mr. Price to preserve it intact; and it is to be regretted that the

for they are shown by very faint pit marks, only to be felt, not on the edge of the angle, but on the under side. The other word is peculiar and wholly unknown to me, but bears about it a certain Hiberno-Celtic ring, which prompts a look into the Irish martyrologies for others of a kindred type and possibly similar construction. As any reference to such works is out of my reach, perhaps some one better provided may be induced to follow up the hint.

The illustration well represents the character of the ornamentation on the face of the stone. It is sufficiently elaborate to afford room for any amount of conjecture as to the meaning intended to be conveyed by the sculptor. A close examination of the stone will, I think, show that the Oghams and the carving are of the same date, as they are alike in depth and formation. The first impression upon my mind was that a rude attempt had been made to form a cross of the Greek type in the top compartment of the stone, to which idea the general direction of the lines seemed to lend colour, but it was not confirmed by closer scrutiny. Still, there are sufficient indications of symbolic meaning in certain parts of the sculpture to warrant the assumption of its Christian origin. If this could be conceded, we gain a point in advance, as very few such Christian monuments are found to be associated with purely Ogham inscriptions, and their inter-relation in this case may be important, as affording evidence of date. The rude attempt at a human figure, to which Mr. Price directed my attention, may have a significance beyond its association with the rest of the work. This I cannot determine; it would scarcely be the result of an accidental formation of the lines, and yet seems to grow out of them very naturally. The ornamentation of the two lower panels is less distinct, as, owing to exposure in a damp atmosphere, they are covered with a hard close lichen, which obscures them. Certain marks look very much like letters at the foot of the lower panel, but the closest examination I could make did not tend to confirm

this impression. The least injurious and most certain means of removing the lichen would be to bury the stone again in the damp earth for a time, until it had decayed the vegetation from the surface, when it would come out as clean as we found the upper panel, when, by the strenuous exertion and skilful use of both pick-axe and shovel, the vicar had excavated the soil away from it. I cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Price for his kindness and assistance, without which it would have been impossible for me to have done even thus much. Nor must I forget to add that it was the Rev. Benjamin Williams, to whose courtesy in the first instance I was indebted for the knowledge of the existence of this monument.

G. E. R.

ON AN EARTHEN VESSEL FOUND ON THE COAST OF ANGLESEY.

THE amphora-formed vessel, of which a drawing is here given, was found in a cottage on the marsh near the road from the Menai Straits to Newborough by Mr. W. L. Banks at the end of last year. The neck and inside of the vessel were full of firmly embedded sand. When the sand was removed, a stop, perforated with six holes, was observed at the bottom of the neck. The material of which the vessel is formed is a well ground red clay, turned with the wheel and well baked; weather has toned down its colour to a greyish red. Its height is $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and its greatest circumference 22 ins. The cottager's account was that he discovered it in the sands of the coast, near Porth Newyn, two or three years before. Its form suggested the notion that it might prove to be another evidence of Roman occupation in Anglesey. Fortunately, however, a photograph of it was submitted to Mr. Augustus W. Franks of the British Museum, who reported on it as follows:



EARTHEN VESSEL FOUND IN ANGLESEY.



"Before I read your letter I saw from the photograph that the vessel was an Arab water cooler and not Roman. This is confirmed by the presence of the perforated portion in the neck. It is probably from Egypt or Morocco, and has no doubt come from some wreck. I have shown the photograph to a friend well acquainted with Egypt, who at once recognised it as Arab. The best are made in Egypt, at a place called Balas (?), whence they are called by the same name."

Although the archæological interest of the find was thus destroyed, it seemed desirable to give an account of it, as a warning to others not to arrive at hasty conclusions, and also to prevent a well executed woodcut of Mr. W. G. Smith's being consigned to oblivion.

R. W. B.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 148.)

MISS CONWAY GRIFFITH'S CARREGLWYD MSS.

"COMMENCING with a few parchments and papers of the fourteenth century, the oldest of the Carreglwyd documents are comparatively modern. The important writings of the collection are, without exception, of dates subsequent to Henry VIII's time. Some of the letters and indentures, penned in the reigns of Elizabeth and the three earliest of her Stuart successors, are of considerable interest. Attention may be claimed for the leases which show that, from the time of Elizabeth down to the later decades of the seventeenth century, it was usual for the tenants of farms in Anglesey to pay their rent in the three separate forms of money, presents, and service; and that in cases where a tenant was exempt from the two last named kinds of obligation, his lease generally stated expressly that the money which he had agreed to pay as rent covered the dues commonly rendered to landlords in labour and gifts. The presents thus exacted by landlords, and rendered by their tenants, were for the most part articles of agricultural produce. Sometimes, however, they were offerings of another kind. For instance, so late as Charles the Second's time, Hugh ap William held a small farm, the Tythin Clay, in the county of Anglesey, of Mr. Owen Holland

at a yearly rent "of £6 0s. 0d. in money, two capons, and a *hundred red herrings*, in presents, and six days' of mason's work in service." It would be interesting to ascertain whether this practice on the part of landlords, of inserting in their leases special stipulations for the payment of presents at principal feasts of the year, first became general in Anglesey in consequence of a growing disinclination on the part of tenants to render dues which had been purely spontaneous before custom made them unavoidable obligations. The Carreglwyd leases are not of sufficient oldness to show whether the practice prevailed in Anglesey before the middle of the sixteenth century, when the farmers of various parts of England exhibited decided reluctance to pay the customary tributes, which they had come to regard as extortionate exactions rather than as items of their landlord's just and proper rent.¹

"Another class of legal instruments contributing in no small degree to the general value of Miss Conway Griffith's writings, consists of settlements of property drawn in anticipation of marriages celebrated amongst her ancestors of the seventeenth century. The marriage settlement, dated Feb. 13, 1642, which settled on the bride of Mr. Owen Holland of Berow, co. Anglesey, and her issue, certain 'seates, sittinge, kneelinge, and buryinge places' in Llanvihangel Eskeivoge in the same county, may be esteemed nothing more than a curiosity of the conveyancer's art, produced for the gratification of a proprietor who had at considerable cost, and after much vexatious opposition, established his right to and property in the seats and burying-places. Regarding it as an illustration of life and manners, the reader will not fail to assign a greater value to the indenture in which a gentleman of Denbighshire, in the reign of James I, whilst settling a landed estate on his son in tail male, on the eve of his marriage with a gentleman's daughter, stipulated that during his life the young man should 'worke and labour' for him 'as a labourer', and that the bride should, during the same time, 'labour and work' for him as domestic servant.

"But though the writings which illustrate the social condition of Anglesey and other northern parts of the Principality are of considerable interest, even higher value may be assigned to those

¹ Mr. Jefferson is probably alluding here to the custom of *cym-morthau*, or aids in kind, which was really the earliest form of rent; and the cause of complaint appears to have been, not the *cymmorthau* themselves, but their continued exaction after an equivalent rent had been fixed upon; so that the tenants felt aggrieved at a sort of double rent or charge.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

of the Carreglwyd documents which relate to the public affairs of North Wales during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. For many of these writings, as well as for the majority of her official and domestic papers having reference to the public affairs of England in the seventeenth century, Miss Conway Griffith is indebted to her ancestor John Griffith, Esq., a lawyer of Gray's Inn, who acted throughout several years as private secretary to James the First's Lord Privy Seal, Henry Earl of Northampton, the second son of the Earl and poet, Surrey. In discharging the various important duties of this office, Mr. John Griffith gained his patron's confidence so completely that, having first appointed him a trustee of a deed for the execution of benevolent undertakings at Greenwich, co. Kent, Rising, co. Norfolk, and Clunn, co. Salop, the Earl made him one of the executors of his last will. Surviving the Commonwealth, and persevering in official habits formed in the service of his first patron, Mr. John Griffith continued to the last to watch public events attentively, and to maintain relations with men of political affairs. Most of his papers are endorsed in his own handwriting; and though the majority of them consists of copies of papers well known to students of history, they comprise a minority of more or less noteworthy documents which, like Fletcher's 'Cart-Takers', have never been given to the world.

"The Carreglwyd collection contains also some writings from the hand of John Griffith's near kinsman, Dr. Griffith, the Bishop of St. Asaph, and a large number of private or official documents drawn by Dr. William Griffith, the Chancellor of the dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor, and a notable advocate of Doctors' Commons in the seventeenth century.

"It should be observed that before she sent her MSS. to the Record Office for examination, Miss Conway Griffith, acting on my suggestions, branded every paper and parchment of the collection with this stamp, 'Carreglwyd Papers, Anglesey, N.W.' At the same time she had the forethought to number every document and separate scrap of writing. Her labour in thus numbering all the MSS. of the miscellaneous and unarranged collection has enabled me to produce lists which, whilst exhibiting the nature of the valuable part of the documents, may also serve as indexes to the inquirer who wishes to extract any of the registered writings from the mass of valueless material in which they are put away. The same number which precedes an entry in the catalogues, will be found on the MS. to which the entry refers.

"Welsh Writings, i.e., Documents illustrative of Social Life and Public Affairs in North Wales (and more especially in the County of Anglesey) in the Seventeenth Century."

"(No. B. 51.) 12 March 1604. Patent under the great seal of a grant from the Crown to Richard Prytherch of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and Tobias Matthews, their heirs and assigns for ever of the manor of Penryn, co. Carmarthen, and of the little forest of Brecon, *alias* the little forest of Brecknock, in the lordship of Brecon, with lands and tenements in Carnethaar, co. Anglesey, and also of lands and tenements in Westminster.

"(No. 897.) 16 July 1614. Copy of a schedule indenture of all such evidences and writings concerning the manor of Clunne and Bishops Castle, in the county of Salop, late the inheritance of the Right Honourable Henry, late Earl of Northampton, deceased, delivered by John Griffith, Esq., the sixteenth day of July, 1614, to the Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer of England.

"(No. A. 194.) 1347-8. Extract from the account of Richard, Earl of Arundell, sheriff of co. Caernarvon,¹ of all the issues of his bailiwick, from Michaelmas of the 20th to Michaelmas of the 21st year of Edward III.

"(No. 810.) A.D. 1353. The extent of commote of Menay, co. Anglesey, by John de Delues, Lieutenant of the Earl of Arundel, Justice of North Wales, and steward of the said commote.

"(No. B. 19.) 6 July 1454. Conveyance of lands and tenements in a certain Wele, called Wele Hoell, in the township of Skeviok, in the comote of Menay, co. Anglesey, in consideration of a sum of money from Hoell ap Jennr ap Daid, freeholder of the king's township of Skeviok, to Ithell ap Hoell, etc., the freeholder of the king's township of Berw Issa, of the same comote and county.

"(No. 107.) The vigil of St. Thomas, St. Judea² 1455. Receipt for £13 paid at Beaumaris by Syr Jones ap Morys, rector of the church of St. Hilary, co. Anglesey, to David ap Madoch ap David ap Hoelle and Res ap Madoch ap David ap Hoelle, the said sum having been due to the recipients thereof for lands and tenements, 'de Trefgo and Gllenhounok', in the hundred of Tallebolion, co. Anglesey.

¹ *The Kalendars of Gwynedd* give Eignon ap Philip as the sheriff for this year. He probably farmed the office.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

² Qu., St. Juliana of the Eastern Church, whose day coincided with St. Thomas?—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

"(No. C. 89.) — 1503. *Rentale comot. de Menay factum anno regni Henrici Septimi decimo octavo.*

"10 Dec. — 11 Henry () Writ to John Griffith, Esq., late sheriff of co. Anglesey, directing him to deliver all writs, records, etc., pertaining to the shrievalty and in his keeping to John Owen of Presadfed, of the same co., his successor in the said office.

"(No. B. 120.) 20 Feb. 1522. Release and quitclaim by John Owen, chaplain, son and heir of Owin ap Ethell of Merrowe, co. Anglesey, in North Wales, for himself and his heirs for ever to Edward Holand, Esq., his heirs and assigns, in respect of all those messages, houses, lands, meadows, etc., in Berrow Yssa, Berrow Ucha, Tree Byrthe, Tree Varthyn, Bodlow, Tree Yvan, Rascolyn, and elsewhere in co. Anglesey and Caernarvon, which the said Owen Holand now holds and occupies, and which descended to the said John Owen by the death of his said father or of his brother Hugh Owen.

"(No. A. 198.) 18 Henry VII. A rental of the king's lands in the hundred of Menay. Imperfect.

"(No. B. 265.) 22 Dec. 1537. Release and quitclaim (in consideration of fifty marks sterling, paid to him by Griffith Richard, Esq., and Ethelreda, his wife, late the wife of Owen Holand, deceased,¹ and Edward Holand, son and heir of the said Owen, in accordance with a decree of John Pakyngton, Esq., the king's justice of North Wales, in addition to eighty pounds paid to him by the said Owen Holand in his life), executed by John Owen, clerk, son and heir of Owen ap Ethel, late of Berowe, co. Anglesey, in favour of the said Griffith Richard and Ethelreda, his wife, and Edward Holand, and the heirs and assigns of the said Edward, in respect to all the said John's title and right to the houses, lands, etc., in Berrowyssa, Berowe Ucha, Tree Byerth, Tree Varthen, Tree Ivan, Porthamell, Gwydryn, and Llangeven, and elsewhere in cos. Anglesey, Caernarvon, and Merioneth, lately belonging to the said Owen ap Ethell or the aforesaid John Owen, or either of them.

"(No. A. 768.) 28 Henry VIII. The bill of costes in Wales. A. H. VIII xxix°. 'At the Feest of Saincte Kenelme the king, the yere of oure souerayne abouesayd.' A bill of costs (in a suit, the nature of which does not appear), affording some testimony as to legal and official fees in Wales, temp. Henry VIII. For instance: 'It' pro feod' marescall' et proclam' cur', 5*d.* It' pro foediis quatuor s'uient ad legem, 13*s.* 4*d.* It' pro

¹ For the will of Owen Holland, see p. 151. Ethelreda's (contracted Awdric's) remarriage is not mentioned in Lewis Dwnn.

foediis duor' attorn' 3s. 4d. It' pro feodo Justic' s'cdm' usu' pre' 5d.' At the foot of the sheet appears the signature of John Pakyngton. Other charges, written in English, with the same signature, appear on the back side of the sheet. For instance: 'It' for the knowlogyng of a Fyne before the Justes 6s. 8d. It' for his clerkes fees 2s. It' for the knowleging of a relese to be inrolled 6s. 8d.'

"(No. 69.) 26 July 1560. Lease to farm, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid before the sealing of the lease by William Hampton, of the county of Anglesey, gentleman, and Elyn Gruff, his wife, to John ap Jennr of the same county, of 'too tenementes of landes, with all their appurtenaunces, commonly called Tethyn, &c., &c.' for eight years from next feast of All Saints, at a yearly rent of '10s. of legall money of Englund at the feastes of thapostell Phelippe and Jacobbe, and all Seyntes by too equall porciounes, wyth too gese as presentes at Christmas, and too capons at Easter, and one day of reapinge in harvest time, or iiid. in money yerely duringe the seyde terme.'

"(No. B. 287.) 1 July 1565. Lease to farm for twenty-five years of the township of Eskiviock, with lands and tenements there, and also in Heredrevayke, in the hundred of Meney, co. Anglesey, to Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Knt., with liberty to dig and sell coal.

"(No. B. 115.) 8 Oct. 11 Eliz. Exemplification of proceedings in the suit of William ap David ap Rees *alias* Conwey v. Griffin ap Hughe ap Res, heard and decided in the court of great session of the county of Anglesey, held at Beaumaris (Bellum Mariscum), before Reginald Corbett, justice of the said court, in the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, whereby the said plaintiff recovered from the said defendant possession of five messages, one hundred acres of arable land, forty acres of meadow, and forty acres of pasture, with their appurtenances, in Carnethor, Trevadock, Dyronwy, and Bodnowlwyn.

"(No. A. 540.) 23 May 1572. Schedule of the several houses and lands held by Robert Power, by virtue of letters patent of the above date, in the township of Aberlaw, in the hundred of Talabolion, co. Anglesey, parcel of the principality of North Wales.

"(No. B. 204.) 20 Sept. 1583. Indenture of lease for fifteen years, granted (in consideration of thirty-one pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, 'paid in the name of a fyne') by Hugh Lewes (attorney of Sir Nicholas Bagenalle of the Newry, Knt., her Majesty's farmer of her township of Eskivioge) of the tenements of lands, etc., called Tuthin-bulche-gwyne, in the said township, at a yearly rent of 5s. 3d., payable in equal portions

at Michaelmas and the feast of Sts. Philip and James, and also of 'six capones or sixpence in money, price of euery one of the same capones,' payable in equal portions at the feasts of Christmas and Easter, 'with one dayes worke in plowing, one daye rapinge, and one daye mowinge yerly during the said terme, or els *xiid.* for plowing, *vid.* for repping, and *vid.* for carring, or els to carry so many peckes of coales as he hath bene accustomed to do from the said townshippe to the sea syd yerly during the said term.'

"6 April 1586. Writ to the sheriff co. Anglesey, directing him to make a return of the rents pertaining to the Crown in the hundred of Menai, with the duplicate of his return attached to the said writ.

"(No. C. 200.) 20 July 1587. Lease to farm (in consideration of five shillings paid before the sealing of the lease) by Owen Holand of Berw Issaph, co. Anglesey, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, to John ap Jenner ap Gruf and his assigns, for eighteen years from Michaelmas next to come, of the house and tenement, known by the name of y Kay helig and kay yr geilwad, with all the lands, etc., pertaining thereto, at a yearly rent of 6s. 8*d.* (paid in equal portions at the 'feastes of thannunciacion of oure ladie the virgyn and Saincte Michaelle the Archangell'), and of 'four good capons yerelye, that is to say tow at either of the saide tow feastes, together with the rente, in the name of presentes, and one dayes worke in harrowinge, and one dayes worke in reapinge, and one dayes worke in careinge of corne in the harvest yerely duringe the seide terme, in the name of service.'

"(No. B. 106.) 9 March 1588. Writ to the sheriff of Anglesey, requiring him to make inquisition, by the sworn evidence of honest and discreet men, as to a certain right of way leading from a tenement in the occupation of Thomas Bulkeley, Esq., in the township of Berrowe to a highway. The return of the sheriff's inquisition is attached to this writ.

"(No. A. 998.) 18 March 1593. Lease to farm by Owen Holland of Berw Issaphe, co. Anglesey, Esq., to Richard Gruff of Kefn y Vyrwen, in the same county, and Eleanor, his wife, for the whole term of the said Eleanors's life, of a certain tenement and lands in Kefn y Vyrwen aforesaid, at a yearly rent 'of the somme of thryttee and three shillings and fourpence of currant money of England at the feastes of Phillippe and Jacobe thapostells and All Saintes by equal porciouns, for all maner of rentes, presentes, and services due vnto the said Owen Holland or his heires and assigns out of the same.'

"(No. B. 303.) Aug. () 1596. Indenture of agreement

between Owen Holland of Berrowe, co. Anglesey, Esq., of the one part, and Griffith Bagnall, second son of Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., of the other part, whereby the said Owen transfers to the said Griffith all his lease to farm for thirty years of Crown lands in Eskiviock, in the hundred of Meney, co. Anglesey, with the right to raise and sell coals therein during the said term, in consideration of the sum of £150, to be paid to the said Owen by Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., and of the said Sir Henry's undertaking to assure the fee simple of the residue of the township of Eskiviock to the said Owen and his heirs. The agreement reserves to Owen Holland a moiety of the coals, coal mines, and waste grounds affected thereby. The recitals of the instrument are interesting—viz. : I. Lease to farm for forty years, granted by Henry VIII, in the 23rd year of his reign, to William Sackvil, one of the grooms of the king's chamber, of the township of Eskiviock, and of all lands and tenements, etc., there pertaining to the Crown, with licence to take and sell coals therein, at a yearly rent of £7 8s. 8d., to be paid into the king's exchequer at Carnarvon; the said farm and lands to be held and enjoyed by the grantee as fully and completely as they were held and enjoyed by 'Llwelyn ap Rees ap Tudder ap Llwelyn, a native of the townshippe' aforesaid. II. Lease to farm of the premises, 1 July, 7 Elizabeth, from the Crown to Sir Nicholas Bagnall, Knt., with liberty to dig and sell coals for twenty-five years from the Michaelmas of 1571, or from any earlier time at which Sir Nicholas's interest therein should terminate, at the yearly rent of £7 8s. 8d., to be paid into the receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, or to other authorised receivers. III. Lease to farm of the premises, 16 December, 18 Elizabeth, from the Crown to Henry Harvey, Esq., one of her Majesty's 'gentlemen pencioners,' for thirty years from Michaelmas 1595, at the same rent, with 'licence to take and sell the sea-coales within the townshippe aforesaid.' IV. The deed, 20 February, 18 Elizabeth, whereby the said Henry Harvey conveyed his interest in the premises to Owen Holland aforesaid.

("No. B. 79.") 10 August 1596. Indenture of agreement between Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., of the one part, and Owen Holland, Esq., of Berowe, co. Anglesey, of the other part, for the definition of interests and rights affected by, but insufficiently considered in, a previous agreement, whereby, on August 8, 38 Eliz., the said Owen Holland 'granted and assigned to Griffith Bagnall, second son of Sir Henry Bagnall, diuerse landes and tenementes, with thappurtenances, within the townshippe of Eskyvioge in the countie of Anglesey, amounting to about the value of moytie or an half of the said townshippe of Eskyvioge, for the tearme of thirtie years.'

("No. B. 393.) 8 Aug. 1596. Indenture of an assignment by Sir Henry Bagnall, Knt., to Owen Holland of Berrowe, co. Anglesey, Esq., and his heirs, of an assignment of a moiety of the township of Eskyviog, with right to raise and sell coal there, held by the said Sir Henry Bagnall, his heirs and assigns, in fee farm for ever, under grants from the crown. The deed recites the already mentioned grants to Sir William Sackevile, Sir Nicholas Bagnall, and Henry Harvey.

("No. B. 297.) Last day of February 1598. Indenture of a lease for twenty-one years, granted by Owen Holland of Berowe, co. Anglesey, to Hugh ap Robert ap John of Roskolin in the same county, of a tenement of lands, with houses and buildings thereon, in the said parish, in consideration of five marks to be paid to the said Owen or his assigns at or before next Michaelmas; at a yearly rent of five shillings to be paid in equal portions at every feast of Philip and James, and every Michaelmas, and also of 'four sufficient capons' to be delivered at every feast of Christmas.

("No. 612.) Paper roll, much moth-eaten. 'Tallabollion, Anno Domini 1602. August y^e first. A true copie of the muster booke of Thomas Glynne, Esquire, Captain of the trayned souldiours of the Comot of Tallabollion in the countey of Anglesey, as well of the olde as of the new csesement; with certaine marginall notes signifyinge all kinds of defects, as by rules shall be expressed in the end of the booke.' Entries on the outer leaf of this roll give the number of the musters in the years 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603. 'In anno 1599 there was 5 trayninge musters not vpon the Sundayes.'

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

MODUS OF A RED ROSE.

"Miscellaneous Notices", p. 157, No. 34. 4th Series.

SIR,—If "MEIFOD" will refer to vol. xiii, 3rd Series, of the Journal, he will find at p. 230, in the Appendix to Mr. G. T. Clark's account of the parish of Llantrithyd, an *Inquisitio post Mortem* on John Basset, of the 11th July 1472, in which certain lands and tenements in Eglispowis are stated to be held by John Basset, in free soccage of Castleton, by the annual render of a red rose.

Castleton is a manor in the Vale of Glamorgan, which was held

of the Castle of Cardiff, and formed part of the shire-fee of the ancient seignory of Glamorgan; and Eglispowis, or Egloisbrewis as it is now written, is a small manor and parish adjoining the parish of St. Athan, in which Castleton is situate. The tenure is very much anterior to the Wars of the Roses, and was probably created when the Vale of Glamorgan was parcelled out among its Norman conquerors, or at all events before the statute which forbids subinfeudations.

I take this opportunity of informing "R. W. B.," who suggests at the end of his article "On the Early Charters to Towns in South Wales", that members should aid in inquiring about the missing charters of certain towns that he names; that the charters to the town of Cardiff have all been lost or stolen within the last century; but copies of all or most of the charters, from the first Despencer charter to the Earl of Warwick's charter, as well as of a charter granted in the reign of Elizabeth or James I, are in the possession of the Corporation of Cardiff; that charters to Kenfig and to Llantrisant and to Avon have been printed in the *Archæologia*, with historical accounts of the places and persons mentioned in them, furnished by Mr. Clark.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, R. O. JONES.
Fonmon Castle, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
May 29, 1878.

SIR,—Certain members of our Society, eminent and otherwise, have frequently inveighed against the mischief which ivy does to our ancient structures. May I beg a space in your Journal to expose a source of mischief and danger to the church towers in South Wales, and, judging by analogy, elsewhere.

Bells are usually hung upon the principle of what the founder's carpenters call "balancing the swings," that is, one or more of the bells are made to swing at right angles to the others, on the erroneous assumption that the vibration caused by one motion will be neutralised by the other. I need scarcely tell an educated reader this is a "rule of thumb" which is wholly wrong. The effect of it really is to subject the frame or cage to most severe cross strains, until eventually the tenon pins are broken, and the whole cage is twisted out of form and becomes loose. It is in this stage that the mischief commences, to which I more especially desire to draw attention, as the dilapidation and consequent difficulty of ringing produces complaints and introduces the village carpenter upon the scene. He in the plenitude of his wisdom proceeds to stiffen up the cage, by driving in wedges between the ends of the longitudinal beams and the walls of the tower, and so most effectually communicates the vibration of the bell frame to the tower itself. The respite is but short, another and another wedge is driven in, until the wall is forced so far out of the perpendicular by the enormous,

but to him unknown, power of vibration, that cracks appear, the parapet is shaken, and the roof loosened, until the water penetrates, and, gathering up the particles of lime from the mortar, carries them outside at many rents, leaving the walls little but a shell, bulging and broken, and threatening to fall. In Llangewydd Church, in Gower, a large piece has already fallen out; more will come. Merthyr Dyfan, the walls are cracked in all directions. Skenfrith, the same result has followed. Devynnock, there is an ominously dangerous part beneath the water table of the belfry stage, which menaces whoever shall seek to read the "Vendoni" stone, built upside down into the battering base of the tower. Many more I could instance, but these, lying wide apart as they do, may serve to show how prevalent the evil is.

Something may yet be done to stay further mischief. Let the wedges be removed at once, and the whole cage be renewed, if entirely gone, or cross-braced from bed plate to top plate, and strongly bolted angles. Let no part of the frame be built into the walls. The whole floor of it should rest upon corbels, and be cross tied, with bolts from side to side diagonally. Dress the timber framing well with creosote, brush the accumulated rust from the bells, and keep them clean; their tone will be improved greatly. Above all, let some person whose judgment can be trusted see that these measures are carried out, which, if taken in time, would have handed on the sweet toned peals left to us in trust for future generations.

Bannium.—Certain drainage operations were being carried out within the enclosure of this ancient Roman camp when I visited it yesterday, and, as I was able to spend only a very short time there, I would wish to draw the attention of our archaeological friends and members in its vicinity to the circumstance, as it is extremely probable many interesting relics may be brought to light, and I think it is probable the public spirit of the present owner, David Evans, Esq., Brecon, will readily grant permission for investigation, and perhaps place such finds as the trenches may yield at the disposal of our Society, or of the Brecon Corporation for their museum in the future. Fragmentary specimens of pottery only had been discovered when I was there, one small bit of Samian ware, with part of a hound in relief, to show that a hunting scene had run round the margin; a fragment of a once finely ornamented Roman tazza and some bronze nails, and a small piece of a bronze plate broken, probably part of the scale armour of a centurion, and some teeth, which the workmen assured me were clearly distinguishable at first, but crumbled to dust on exposure, indicating an interment, probably subsequent to Roman times. The section of the paved street was clearly visible in two of the trenches, the stone paving being still *in situ*, and about 18 ins. beneath the present surface, in a direct line with the gap in the enclosing wall, where the gate once stood. The trenches up to the present time are only dug in the inferior portion of the camp, and the yields not of such interest as the

upper part would afford. I certainly felt tempted to annex the fragments referred to, as no value seemed to be attached to them, but, on second thoughts, I left them on the ground, either for their proper owner to claim them, or for some other person less subject to kleptomania than the writer. G. E. R.

[A correspondent asks, and we commend his question to further notice, Could not some protection be afforded to the "Maen Morwynion," to prevent its being further disfigured with the initials of the names of more idle vagabonds than are at present scrawled upon it?]

MORE OGHAM STONES.

SIR,—I have found an ancient stone with Oghams near Troed-rhiw Vergam, in the parish of Llandygwydd, Cardiganshire, a rough copy of which I have forwarded to Professor Westwood. I have also seen another valuable Ogham stone at Pant-y-Cadno, in the parish of Llywel, Breconshire. It was found by the Rev. L. Price, the vicar of the parish; and was about to be destroyed for agricultural purposes, had it not been for the timely interposition of this gentleman.¹ I am yours, etc., B. WILLIAMS.

Abergwennol, Llandovery. May 8.

LLANFAIR PERTHCYNDU.

SIR,—The extensive parish of Llandyssul, Cardiganshire, has at present three chapels of ease under the mother church; but formerly it appears to have had two or three more, viz., Capel Faerdref, Capel Llanfair, and Capel Martin. Llanfair Perthcynddu Chapel stood in a beautiful and romantic spot, near the present mansion of David Thomas, Esq., of Llanfair, High Sheriff for the county of Cardigan in 1875, and just opposite Castell Gwrtheyrn in Carmarthenshire. It seems that almost all the ruins of the consecrated fabric have been removed for building purposes; but I am told that Mr. Thomas has still the key of the church in his possession. I hope the archæological party on Wednesday the 21st of August next, will visit the place, and secure a sketch of the key.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

Abergwennol. June 18, 1878.

LLANFAIR, TREFHELYGEN.

SIR,—Whoever has a list of the parishes of Cardiganshire will see amongst them the name of Llanfair Trefhelygen; but, strange to say, it is a parish without a church. The little church has been in ruins for a long time, some say for more than eighty years; but

¹ This is the stone described elsewhere by Mr. Robinson.—EDITOR.

there are still some parts of the walls visible from a good distance. It is said that the Rev. John Griffiths, vicar of Llandyfriog, great-grandfather of the late Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Llandeilo, was the last clergyman that officiated within its consecrated walls. Notwithstanding the churchyard having been, from time immemorial, without any sort of fences, there are still some remains of tombstones to respectable persons to be seen there. As the church authorities and the civilisation of the nineteenth century allow the ruthless hand of carelessness to demolish the sacred edifice, I wish the Lampeter excursionists could visit the place, and record a sketch of the ruins. There is a large tumulus by the church.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

June 18.

THE REV. RHYS PRICHARD, VICAR OF LLANDOVERY.

SIR,—We Welshmen cannot too much appreciate the memory of this venerable man, and consequently every fragment we can preserve from the grasp of oblivion ought to be secured on the pages of history. The father of Rhys Prichard was a Carmarthenshire man, from the neighbourhood of Llandovery; but I find that his mother was of Cardiganshire. In the pedigree of "Tylwyth Saer y Cwm," in Llanwenog, we have John ab Lewis ab John ab Thomas of Cwrtnewydd. This John ab Lewis married and had seven children—viz., John, Eliza, Mary, Thomas, David, Morris, Hugh. Mary married David ap Richard of Llandovery, and of this marriage was born the celebrated Rhys Prichard, vicar of Llandovery.

I am yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

THE REV. MOSES WILLIAMS.

SIR,—Moses Williams was one of our most learned Welshmen in the last century, and we ought to keep the memory of such a man to float on the great streams of time. His mother was descended from the same family as the mother of Rhys Prichard, vicar of Llandovery. Thomas, John, or Jones Nantremeryn, brother of Mary, mother of Vicar Prichard, married and had six children—viz., John, Hugh, Thomas, Ieuan, Eliza, and Angharad. Angharad married Gruffydd Ieuan ab Ieuan of Pentysgaven, in Llandyssul. Margaret, their daughter, married Jenkin Powell Prydderch, and Margaret, their daughter, married the Rev. Samuel Williams, vicar of Llandyfriog, and rector of Llangynllo. The learned and patriotic Moses Williams was born at Glaslwyn, in the parish of Llandyssul. Thus Angharad, the great-grandmother of Moses Williams was a first cousin of Rhys Prichard.

I am, yours, etc.,

B. WILLIAMS.

Literary Notices.

WE have just received a *Catalogue of the Books in the St. Asaph Cathedral Library*, arranged and classified by the Rev. W. Morton, M.A., Precentor and Librarian. From the deed of settlement, dated A.D. 1711, and printed *in extenso* in the preface, we learn the history of the institution of this and the three other diocesan libraries: "Whereas in the Principality of Wales there are a great number of benefices which are insufficient for the maintenance of a minister, for that in many of them the clergy are not well able to furnish themselves with books; and for supplying this defect, and for the more effectual propagation of our holy religion, proposals have been printed and dispersed in several parts of England and Wales, whereby it was proposed, amongst other things, that lending libraries should be collected and fixed in several market towns within each county of the four dioceses of Wales, consisting of such books, and to be lent under such restrictions, as may be most beneficial to the clergy, schoolmasters", etc.; and whereas, in consequence thereof, three libraries had been set up, namely, one at Carmarthen in the diocese of St. David, another at Bangor in the diocese of Bangor, and another at Cowbridge in the diocese of Llandaff, a fourth is now fixed in the city of St. Asaph.

The books originally consisted of works of a theological character, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; but of late years additions of a more modern description have been made.

Bishop Fleetwood (1708-12) gave the mortuaries—certain payments made at death—for the purchase of books. Prebendaries Clopton and Bouchery, Bishop Short, Rev. Dr. Briscoe, Dr. Bray's trustees, and Canon Williams of Rhydygroesau, have made many additions, so that the library now contains upwards of 1,750 volumes. The *Catalogue* is arranged in two Parts. I. Gives the books in numerical order, placing all the *folios* first, and next all those in *quarto et infra*. II. Arranges them according to their subject, as Acts of Parliament, Bibles, biographical, classical, etc. But we desiderate greatly an *index* to these subjects, at the end, for facility of reference. The library is fortunate in possessing three copies of the Prayer Book of Edward VI, printed respectively in March, May, and June 1549; and it contains a copy of the Sealed Prayer Book of 1662, for which Bishop Griffith compiled the service for adult baptism.

Among the Welsh books are a rare copy of Bishop Morgan's Bible, 1588; and another of Bishop Parry's version, 1620, and some subsequent editions. Also some of the earliest editions of the Welsh Prayer Book. But in other respects the library is, for that of a Welsh diocese, very deficient in Welsh books and those relat-

ing to Wales. From this class we notice in the *Catalogue* the omission of Lhuyd's *Archæologia Britannica*, and *Remains of a History of Britaine* (p. 71), which we take to have been a portion of the materials for Camden's *Britannia*, and both of which are included in the English portion. Our curiosity is excited as to the *Rubricated MS.* (p. 83) noted as "imperfect", and entered under the head "Miscellaneous".

Upon the whole we cordially congratulate Mr. Morton on the result of his labours. He has done justice to the library in charge of which he has been placed by the Chapter, and he has conferred a boon on those in the diocese who may wish to consult its volumes. Mr. C. F. W. Jones had previously done a similar good office for the library at Bangor, and it now remains for those at Carmarthen and Cowbridge to receive the same good turn.

Lapidarium Walliæ.—Part III of this important work is far advanced in the press, we are glad to be able to announce, and it is expected to be issued to the subscribers before the Lampeter Meeting.

The Lectures on Welsh Philology, by Professor Rhys, have met with such favourable reception among Celtic scholars that another edition has been called for, and its appearance is expected in the autumn. Our own opinion of their value has been already expressed in our review of the work when it first appeared.

Cwta Cyfarwydd.—The two copies of this interesting chronicle, to which we have previously drawn attention, have been collated, with the result that the one in the possession of the Rev. R. H. Howard, of Wigfair, was written by Thomas Rowlands, one of the vicars choral of St. Asaph, appointed in 1678; and that he must have copied all his earlier entries from Peter Roberts' record, or that both must have been copied from a common source. Both MSS. will be made use of for the edition which Mr. Breese is preparing for the press; but we are sorry to learn that the number of subscribers is still very small.

The History of the Gwydir Family, which Mr. Askew Roberts is preparing to reprint in an enlarged and improved edition, is progressing very favourably, and we have pleasure in placing before our members a copy of his prospectus and subscription list.

Owston MSS.—In addition to the documents relating to Wales, in Mr. Davies Cooke's collection, which we have been permitted to reprint in the Journal, we are informed that there are many Welsh MSS. which Mr. Jeffreson, being unacquainted with the language, was unable to give account of; and that among them are poems by Iolo Goch and other bards, and also pedigrees relating to the Principality of much interest.

The Montgomeryshire Collections have reached their eleventh volume, and they continue to supply with commendable punctuality their half-yearly Parts, stored with much information of an historical and antiquarian character, to which we may now add natural history, relating to Powysland and the borders. The importance of these *Collections* as materials for a county history, which is much desiderated, can hardly be over-estimated.

Two Parts of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society* are now before us, and they promise to do a kindred service for the neighbouring county, for which Mr. Eyton has laid such an admirable foundation in his invaluable work on the *Antiquities of Shropshire*.

YNYS LYRAD.

Omission, pp. 134-135.—By an oversight the accompanying explanation of the references on the plans was omitted in its proper place :

Plan 1.—A. High water mark.

„ 1, 2, 3. Hut-circles excavated September 1874.

Plan 2.—A. 95 feet to high water line.

„ B. Stone 18 inches high.

„ C. Hole in floor filled with charcoal.

„ D. Stone 15 inches high.

„ E. Stone 18 inches high.

„ F. Step or seat.

„ G. Trench 18 inches deep.

can shew no such security for their pronunciations ; and if it was not for some ancient inscriptions and coins, we should hardly know anything of their ancient manner of writing, which yet proves nothing in regard to their pronunciation. In the ancient monumental pillar of Duillius, the Roman admiral that defeated the Carthaginians, we have "Lecio pugnandod, exfociont", etc., for "Legio pugnando, effugiunt", etc.; "*In altod maria pugnandod*", for "*In alto mari pugnando*".

How can it be proved that the ancient Romans, who writ "Piuna Carthaio", etc., pronounced "Pugna" and "Carthago"? It will be answered that they had no *g* at that time ; but as soon as they took the letter *g* into their alphabet, they wrote "Pugna" and "Carthago", and did not continue the *c*. This only proves that about the second Punic war, the time they took the letter *g* in, they softened and refined their language from *c* into *g*.

All ancient nations originally affected the hard letters, *p*, *c*, *ch*, or *x*, *t*, *ff*, *rh*, as well as the Romans ; but the Britains in their language, now called Welsh (the principal remains of the Celtic tongue), can prove, from the very nature and structure of their language, and their ancient rules of poetry, that unless the whole language is demolished and framed anew, it is impossible for any word by the ancient poets to be pronounced otherwise than it is at this day, and that not even a letter or a sound could be changed in those words. What a glorious thing this would have been if it had been found in the Greek and Latin tongues ! If Homer and Virgil's works could have been so well fortified from attack. But it is so far to the contrary that there is hardly a verse in Virgil but hath a different reading

in different copies, or hardly a word in the Latin tongue whose use can be proved to be as ancient as the beginning of the Roman nation. It is owned that the Laws of the Twelve Tables were not understood in the time of Cicero. (See Festus's *Verbor. Signific.*, with Scaliger's notes. Amst., 1699.)

It will be again objected, how can it be proved that these rules in the British poetry have been always laws to that language? In answer we say that these rules and poetry seem to be near as old as the language itself, being beyond all history or tradition,—the greatest mark of antiquity, as it is said, of the Egyptian Pyramids. The historians of all nations of Europe mention the Druidical institutions among the Celtæ, and that the bards were a branch of them; but none pretend to say when they begun, but suppose the institution patriarchal. In the time of the Druidical government in Britain and Gaul it cannot be supposed that those strict people would suffer any innovation in the rules of their bards, when once settled, being a branch of their religion, and we read of none. When that order was abrogated, after the coming in of Christianity, their art of poetry was handed down to their children as being of use to the Christian princes as well as in the times of Druidism; and the art and its professors have always, from time to time, been looked upon as sacred, and the name poet or bard was synonymous to a prophet, to which gift all the ancient poets pretended; and by that means the bards were not less useful to Christian kings, to help to govern the people, than they were in the time of the ancient Druidical government, as appears by their prophecies extant, which probably are all political.

It must be confessed that these strict rules in the British poetry have so cramped the poets that no great performances, in the nature of long heroic poems, was ever attempted by them in their fettered way of writing; but it had one good effect. Besides saving the language, these excessive, strict rules prevented men of slow or weak parts from meddling with this difficult as well as *sacred vocation*; for he must be a person of vast knowledge in the language, and of excellent parts, or else of indefatigable industry (besides being born with a poetical genius), that could make any tolerable figure in the British poetry. If such unqualified persons attempted it, their works were not like to be regarded even by shepherds or the meanest of the people; for there is something in the texture or genius of the language which will admit of nothing to be called poetry, even among the vulgar, except it agrees with the old rules of this, which, as it were, naturally please the people, having, as it were, grown up with the language.

Now to come to the proof of what we have been stating here. Let us suppose that the word *Conwy*, the name of a river and town in Carnarvonshire, was to be disputed whether the Britains wrote it *Cynwy*, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd (*Notes on Camden, Carnarvonshire*) would have it; or *Condui*, as Mr. Baxter, with his intolerable whims, has it; or *Conwey* or *Conway*, as the modern English write it;¹ or *Conovium*, as Antoninus has it; or *Coisobius*, as Ptolemy, which Camden makes to be *Conobius*; or *Conwy*, as the natives write it and pronounce it, who call the town and the entrance of the harbour *Aberconwy*, the fall of Conwy into the sea.

¹ Or *Conubio*, as Mr. Baxter (anonym. MS.) has it; or *Novius*, as Mr. Camden, from

It would take too much time, and would be unnecessary, to explain these bards' rules at length in this place, for it would be writing a book ; therefore in the quotations I shall make here out of the poets, it will be enough to point out, in *italic*, how those rules require such and such consonants and such and such vowels to be in the different parts of the verse. First, let the letters in the word *Conwy* be numbered.

1 2 3 4 5
Conwy

One of our poets, in his metamorphosis of a fair lady into an owl, takes occasion to name this river :

Gwdion mab Dôn ar *Gonwy*
Hudlath ni bu o'i fath *fwy*.—*D. ap Gwilym*, A.D. 1400.

Here the first line proves the second and third letters ; and the rhyme in the second line, compared with the first, proves the fourth and fifth letters. Now there remains only the letter *c* to be proved, which in flexions turns to *g*, as in the above, as every one the least versed in the British tongue knows. As I have no very ancient MSS. now by me, where I write this, I must be contented, in this example, with those passages out of poets who wrote no further off than about three hundred or four hundred years ago, which I can recollect in my memory :

Y *cawn* ar lan *Conwy*'r wledd.—*T. Aled*.

In this verse not only the letter *c* is proved, but also the letter *n*, as also in the following :

Nan *Conwy* man *cawn* y medd.

What other nation can do this ?

In all hypotheses where no records, or traditions, or marks, or traces of the memory, of the facts are pre-

tended, *disproving* by *denying* is as easily done as proving by asserting only. But any kind of national records or traditions are beyond all guesses.

Common sense is the growth of every country. Where there are ancient MSS. and the works of poets and historians to shew in a nation, it is ridiculous for any man, though of the highest character in the learned world, to advance his own guesses about the language or the history against the national authorities received time out of mind. If he doth, he will be only laughed at by the natives, and he will repent it. Therefore, if there be such authorities, they should have their due weight.

As I have above proved, in the above example, that our poets, who had it by tradition from father to son, for time immemorial, and probably since they were planted here, called the river *Conwy*; and that according to the rules of the bards it could not be since called otherwise, nor a letter changed in it, without altering the whole language, and that every name and word in the British tongue is upon the same footing of security, as is easily seen by observing the proofs or quotations out of the poets in the learned Dr. Davies' Dictionary. It remains, then, on such as pretend to wrest the British names of places, and play them through all the vowels (to serve a scheme of etymologising), to shew that the poets or anybody else have ever wrote those words as they would have it, or to bring some authority equivalent to this of the poets, if there be any such in the world, and not with a magisterial air pronounce things to be as their fancy suggests to them.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, might be ignorant that there were such rules of the bards existing, for it is plain he

knew nothing of our antiquities except what he picked out of Llwyd's *Archæologia*, with whom he corresponded, and who he in a great measure corrupted with his odd whims. But Mr. Llwyd knew there were such rules, though he knew not how to apply them, as plainly appears to any one that hath read his British elegy on the death of Queen Mary, printed at Oxford, and also the Englyn about Rhossyr, in his *Notes on Camden's Anglesey*, which doth him as little honour as the attempt the great Cicero made to be a poet.

When a word is wrote differently by the poets, as suppose *Brodorddin* for example, it shews they knew not the etymology of it, or that some particular authors disputed it; for that word is wrote *Brodorddun* and *Brodorddyn* as well as *Brodorddin*; and so of some others, which may be modern names and places of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned by our bards.

In derivation of names I have set down Mr. Ed. Llwyd's etymologies in his *Archæologia* for such as he hath touched upon, and where I differ from him have given my reasons. As for the derivations of authors who were strangers to our language, I need say no more than that they groped in the dark, and are not worth the trouble of confuting. My own etymologies I offer to the world not always as certainties, but probabilities, on such proofs as I produce, which any one skilled in the language is welcome to disprove, if he can, with better authorities than I produce; which I shall be glad to see, and that this study of retrieving antiquities out of the dust is revived.

How ridiculous, in the eyes of an Englishman or Cambro-Britain, doth Goropius look, that derives the word *Angli* (English) from the English nation's being

good anglers ; and that the British name *Howel* is derived from sound or *whole* ? One would think that it would be impossible for a man of letters to be so ignorant as not to know that *whole* is a mere English or Teutonic word,—a language he was master of ; and that Howel (or, as it should be wrote, Hywel) is a British name in use among the Britains before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain ; and yet this Goropius was a man learned in languages, and physician to the Queens of France and Hungary ; therefore I have the charity to think that this great man was not in earnest, and only shewed his wit in these flashes ; as, perhaps, may be the case of Camden when he offers to explain some British words, being a kind of itch of playing with words, and to shew great reading.

CHAP. XXV.

A CAVEAT to English readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of the Cambro-British alphabet. Let them remember that in British, *c* is before all the vowels sounded as a *k*, and never as the English *c* before *i* and *e* in the words civet, cerate, source, etc., and it is pity Dr. Davies did not retain it ; and that *ll* is sounded after a manner peculiar to the Welsh, being an *l* aspirated something like *thl* ; so that the word *llan* sounds something like *thlan*, or between that and *clan*. Let it be also remembered that in the British there are no such sounds as the letter *g* makes in the English George, nor *ch* in the English church, or that *j* makes in the English jerk, jilt ; and that these are mere Teutonic sounds, and never used by the Celtæ. But it is pro-

bable the Roman language had this sound of *j*, which they expressed at first by *j*, and afterwards by *gi*, as that ancient name of the Celtic British King Beli was Latinised by them into Beljus, and lastly into Belgius; but foolishly, by succeeding Latin writers and our moderns, without rule or reason, turned into Belinus.

The British *ch* also hath a sound which is not at present used in the English, though the old Saxon and other branches of the Teutonic had it, as had also the Greek and Hebrew. *Gh* in the word *lough*, for a lake, sounds something like it, as doth *wh* in the words *why*, *where*, *when*, etc., if strongly pronounced.

The British *i* is always pronounced as *ee* in *bleed* and in *gill*. *A* is always broad and gaping, as in the English *par*, *car*; *dd*, always as *th* in *the*, *this*, etc.; *f*, never as the English in *fit*, but as a *v* in *veal*; *g*, never as in English before *e* and *i*, but always hard, as in *God*, *gad*, *gun*; *t*, never as an *s*, as in *action*, but always a hard *t*, as in *tar*, *tin*, *heart*.

It will be objected that the division said to be made by Rhodri Mawr between his three sons, or some division equivalent to it, had been from ancient times; for when the Romans found us, the people of Cambria were divided into three distinct people, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices; that it hath been afterwards in four parts, Deheubarth, Dyfed, Gwynedd, a Phowys. So that Rhodri only joined Dyfed and Deheubarth in one dominion called Dinefwr, and let Gwynedd and Powys rest as they were.

The fault of the plan of Rhodri Mawr was this. He made Dinefwr and Powys tributary to Gwynedd, when at the same time he knew that those two powers joining to refuse payment and subjection, would be rather

too hard for Gwynedd. This was a bone of contention. This was not the case when these petty principalities were tributary to the crown of London (which they always have been as far as the British history reaches till the Saxon conquest), for the *Loegrian* power was able at any time to quell any rebellion or disputes among them, before the Roman conquest, and after the Romans left us, while the *Loegrian* Britains governed, and until they, idiot-like, called in the Saxons, and gave away their country and dominion. For in the time of the ancient Britains, before the Roman conquest, this island was a commonwealth of free princes, as Germany is now, but yet all holding of the *Loegrian* crown. But when the Saxons, who were strangers, came to wear that principal crown, and to be masters of that *Loegrian* power, the tributary native princes of the Britains refused to obey the strangers; and in good policy should have joined all under one head instead of dividing their powers, and falling by the ears among themselves.

Here Providence has wonderfully interposed, and by the ruin of the old British constitution saved the remains of the Britains, and made them a most happy people, if peace and quietness and freedom be a happiness; for now, in our days, the English not only fight and pray for them, but also go to market for them. It was the ancient policy of the English, and a very just, sensible maxim of maintaining power, not to levy soldiers among them, that their military spirit might be broke; not to let them have Welsh bishops, that their language in time might be neglected by the clergy; and as to trade and merchandise, they have been indolent enough, and fed themselves with their high pedi-

grees and gentility, that men of fortune have thought it beneath them to trade.

Some of the effects that followed Rodri Mawr's division of the Principality of Wales, the constitution of that government being so unnatural that it must necessarily be the ruin of that nation that was under it, especially a nation addicted to war and broils; who, if they had not a foreign enemy, must quarrel among themselves, so that their feuds were at last carried to such a head that perhaps the like is not to be found in any history, not even among the most barbarous nations in the world. Even tigers and lions have more generosity than these Britains had at last. Their bravery in arms, and the strength and activity natural to them, partly on account of the situation of their country and their diet, drove them to that pitch of enthusiastic military spirit that neither law nor religion had any tie upon them. And it is a great wonder how any part of their posterity remains on the face of the earth.

It is true the murdering of relations began very soon, on the first setting out of mankind in the world, and continued while society remained in small detachments dispersed over the world, without that administration and execution of laws which a powerful monarch only, or some government of that nature, is able to put in force.

After about 4000 years' experience (in all which time one would have thought a proper manner of governing mankind would naturally have been hit upon by some enterprising nation or other), the Christian religion appeared, which proposed the most worthy and amiable rules as men could wish to be governed by, provided they had anything good in their nature. But this

creature is generally so perverse that nothing goes down with him but rapine, plunder, and villany. Under the colour of religion one man hath pretended a power from heaven to burn, torture, destroy, and murder, all others that differ in opinion from him about things that are impossible for either of them to be certain of; that is, about the nature of God, and of a God incomprehensible, and the manner of worshipping him.

Some nations, superior in pride and power to the rest, have attempted to bring this little earth under one monarch, which, if it could have been effected, would not have remained long so. The limbs would have been too many for the head, and would have soon fallen out among themselves, as hath been the case with all great empires. Nature or Providence throws things, after a great confusion, into their proper places; so out of disorder cometh order, out of corruption cometh generation. It is plain that God never intended that the whole earth should be governed by one king, for he alone is the King of kings and Lord of lords, and vain is the man that sets up for these titles which can belong to nobody but the Supreme Being.

Among all nations experience shews that monarchy (or a government equivalent thereto, where the people place a law agreed upon to be their inviolable and standing rule) will always be the best method of governing mankind, provided the governing law is strictly put in *execution*. If the power is in many hands they will quarrel about it.

But now to come home to my subject, the ancient Britains or Welsh, where, after Rodric's division, almost every little lord had a *jura regalia*, and the lives and fortunes of his tenants in his own hands, who was to call him to an account for what he did?

If there were some good men in Wales, and could not bear to see a lord kill his brother, imprison his father, geld his next relations that they might not inherit, and pretended to check him for it, or punish him, were not the kings of the Saxons just at hand to receive any reprobate under their protection, and very glad of the opportunity? And was not the good-natured, religious, forgiving Pope ready to absolve him for a sum of money? We must cease to wonder, then, at the character our countrymen bear while under that vicious government from the year 876, when Rodri died, to the year 1282, when the last Llewelyn was slain, which is 406 years. It was the fault of the constitution of their government, and not of the people, who were naturally brave and generous; but by being left to their own ways, by the relaxation of the laws of a bad government ill-founded, they became such monsters that the most uncultivated nation in the world, even the Hottentots, would not be guilty of the crimes they have committed; till they effectually destroyed their crazy constitution and their power, which dissolved itself into that of the general crown of the island, and happy for the nation it did.

Not to mention those of their countrymen they killed in battle in their civil wars, or of the cruelties used by the Saxons or Normans upon them when they took part with one side against the other, I shall give here a list only of the butcheries of a Britan against Britan in those days, as I have hastily collected them out of Caradoc's *Chronicle*:

In the year 917 Clydawc ap Cadell was slain by his brother Meurig. (Caradoc in Edwal Voel.)

A.D. 933, Owen ap Gruffudd slain by the men of Cardigan.

972, Howel ap Ieuaf put out his uncle Meyric ap Edwal's eyes, and kept him in prison till his death. (Car. in Ieu. ap Iaco.)

982, the gentlemen of Gwent rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Einion ap Owen, who came to appease them. (Car. in Ho. ap Ieu.)

A.D. 1021, Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince, was slain by Howel and Mredydd, the sons of Edwyn. (Car. in Lln. ap S.)

A.D. 1044, the gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did treacherously kill 140 of Prince Gr. ap Llywelyn's men. (Car. in Gr. ap Lln.)

A.D. 1054, Griff. ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was cruelly and traitorously slain by his own men, and his head brought to Harold. (Car. in Gr. Lln.)

A.D. 1073, Blethyn ap Cynfyn, King of Wales, was traitorously and cowardly murdered by Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy. (Car. in Bl. ap Con.) About the same time Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Maelor, was slain by the North Wales men.

A.D. 1079, Gwrgeneu ap Seisyllt, a nobleman, was slain by the sons of Rhys Sais. (Car. in Trah.)

A.D. 1103, Gwgan ap Meyrick invited Howel ap Grono to his house to make merry, who strangled him as he got out of bed, and delivered his body to the Normans, who cut off his head. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.) About this time Meyrick and Gruff. ap Trahaearn ap Caradoc were slain by Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

A.D. 1112, Owen would not put Madog to death, but put out his eyes, and let him go, and took his lands. (Car.)

A.D. 1115, Gruff. ap Cynan attempted to deliver up Gruff. ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to King Henry I, though he had taken refuge with him.

A.D. 1122, Gruff. ap Rhys (the above) killed Gruff. ap Trahaearn.

A.D. 1125, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slew his three uncles, and Morgan ap Cadwgan slew his brother Mredydd with his own hands. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

Mredydd ap Llywarch slew Meyrick his cousin, and put out the eyes of his two cousin-germans, sons of Griffri.

A.D. 1128, Ieuaf ap Owen put out the eyes of two of his brethren, and banished them the country; and Llewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Llowarch. And Mredydd ap Bleddyn took the same Llewelyn his nephew, and put out his eyes, and gelded him, that he might have his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother.

Also Meyric slew Llowarch and Madog his son, his own cousins, who himself was so served shortly after. (Carad. Gr. ap Cyn., p. 187.)

A.D. 1132, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn his uncle, whose three brethren he had slain.

A.D. 1140, Cynwrig ap Owen was slain by the men of Madog ap Mredydd ap Blethyn ap Cynfyn; and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Mredydd ap Howel.

A.D. 1142, Howel ap Mredydd ap Blethyn was murdered by his own men. And Howel and Cadwgan, the sons of Madoc ap Idnerth, killed one another. Anarawd ap Gr. ap Rys was killed in a quarrel with his father-in-law, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan.

A.D. 1148, Howel ap Owen Gwynedd took his uncle Cadwaladr prisoner, and took possession of his country.

A.D. 1151, Owain Gwynedd took Cunethe, his brother Cadwallon's son, put out his eyes, and gelded him, lest he should have children to inherit part of the land.

A.D. 1158, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slain by the men of Ifor ap Meurig.

A.D. 1160, Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and delivered to Owain Gwynedd, who sent him to the king's officers, to be imprisoned at Winchester.

A.D. 1168, Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd slew Gwrgeneu, Abbot of Llwythlawr, and his nephew Llawthen.

A.D. 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Bualt was murdered in his bed by Meredydd Goch his cousin.

A.D. 1175, How. ap Ior. ap Owen, of Caerlleon, took his uncle, Owen Pencarn, prisoner, and putting out his eyes, gelded him lest he should beget children which should inherit Caerlleon and Gwent. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1186, Cadwaladr, son of Lord Rees, slain privately in West Wales. The same year Madoc ap Mredydd slain in the night, in the Castle of Careghova, by Gwynwyn and Cadwallon, sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. And Llewelyn ap Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was taken by his own brethren, and had his eyes put out.

A.D. 1193, Anarawd, son of Prince Rees, took his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, prisoners, under colour of friendship, and put out their eyes.

A.D. 1193, Prince Rees's own sons, Maelgwn and Anarawd, laid wait for their own father, and took him prisoner, fearing he would revenge their cruelty on their brothers; but by means of his son Howel, who was blind, he escaped out of Maelgwn his son's prison. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1194, Prince Rys takes his sons Rees and Mredydd, who had taken from him the castles of Cantre Bychan and Dinefwr, and kept them in safe prison.

A.D. 1197, Maelgwn ap Rys, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castles of Aberteifi and Ystrad Meirig.

A.D. 1201, Mredydd ap Rhys was slain at Carnwyllion by treason, and his elder brother Gruffydd seized upon his castle at Llanymdyfri and all his lands.

A.D. 1204, Howel, the son of Prince Rees, being blind, was slain at Cemmaes by his brother Maelgon's men. Soon after Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to kill Cadivor ap Griffri, whose four sons Maelgon took, and put them to death.

A.D. 1226, Rees Vychan, son of Rys Gruc, Prince of South Wales, took his father prisoner, and would not let him at liberty till he had given him the Castle of Llanymdyfri.

A.D. 1282, Madoc Min, said in the Earl of Macclesfield's MS. to be *Bishop of Bangor*, betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, into the hands of Edward I's men near Bualt, who sent his head to the King, being himself at Conwy. And soon after David his brother was delivered into the King's hand by his own countrymen, who was put to death at Shrewsbury.

And thus the Britains, through pride, perverseness, and a bad constitution, destroyed themselves, and lost their dominion and power in the Isle of Britain, according to their deserts; and so will any other nation destroy itself that follows the same road.

Of Cognomens or Surnames, or Appellatives, or Nicknames among the Britains from the Colour of their Hair: as, Du, Gwyn, Llwyd, Glas, Coch, Melyn: Dafydd Ddu, Cynog Las, Madog Goch, Iolo Goch, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Gwyn Fardd Brycheiniog, Ieuan Goch Benllwyd; Torddu, Philip Dorddu; Cynfelyn.

From their Stature, Habitues, Perfections or Imperfections of the Body.—Bychan, Mawr, Moel, Cam, Main, Cryf, Crych, Cryg, Hir, Byr, Bras, Cul, Llwm: Madog Fychan, Rodri Mawr, Edwal Voel, Dafydd Gam, Gruffudd Gryg, Madog Benfras, Harri Hir.

Names of Places from Men, the inhabitants in ancient times being a property as well as the country:

Wys.—So the land of Lloegrin was called (including the people) Lloegrwys; the lands of Py or Paw, Powys; from Gwent, Gwenwys. (Gwys, pl. of Gwas).

Og.—The land and people of Rhufon, Rhyfoniog; the land and people of Cyfail, Cyfeiliog; the land and people of Brychan Yrth, Brycheiniog; Morgan, Morgannog or wg; Meriad, Meriadog.

On.—The land of Madog, called Madogion; the lands and people of Cynwyd was called Cynwydion; the people of Iorwerth, Iorwerthion; Ceredig makes Ceredigion; from Mawym, Mawymiawn; from Gwyn, Gwynogion; Swydd Wynogion; from Mervyn, Mervynion, or Powys.

Iaid.—The people of Cynfyn, called Cynfyniaid; the people of Cæsar, Cæsariait; the people of Coran, called Coranniait; of Brychfael, Brychfaeliaid. (*Cynddelw.*)

Ydd.—From Melian or Mael ap Cadvael, Melienydd or Maelienydd; from Eiddion, Eiddionydd; from Meirion, Meirionydd.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, AND THE AUTHOR'S
DRIFT.

Olrhain yr wyf, caffwyf bob coffa hen,
A hanes gan wyrda,
Enwau llefydd,¹ defnydd da,
Trigolion Cyntir² Galia.

Ailrhyw gorchwyl yw olrhain hynod
Hen henwau ym Mhrydain;³
A dosparthu, rhannu rhai'n,
Henoës, yn eu lle'u hunain.

Yno cyff'lybu enwau y lleoedd,
Gerllaw Mynydd Mynnau,⁴
A'r hen awdwyr, clydwyr clau,
Yn iawn, â'n henwau ninnau.

Yno dangos achos iawn a gwreiddiau,
A gradd enwau estrawn:
Ag iaith y Ceiltiaid⁵ a gawn,
A'i ffraeth-lais yn dra ffrwythlawn.

Y Frutaniaith,⁶ hon yw'n iaith ni, coeliwch,
Colofn, mawr ei hynni;
Gwraidd Groegiaith,⁷ gradd ddigrygi,
A had Lladiniaith⁸ yw hi.

Cawn enwau eu Duwiau, a'u dysg hynod,
Yn ein hên iaith hyddysg;
A mawr na wyddynt i'w mysg
O ba wraidd y bu'r addysg!

LEWIS MORRIS.

¹ Lleoedd.

² Ancient Gaul.

³ Britain.

⁴ The Alps.

⁵ The Celtæ.

⁶ British tongue.

⁷ Greek tongue.

⁸ Latin tongue.

YSTUM WALLON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

YSTUMLLYN, Caernarvonshire.

YSTUM LLWYNARTH, a castle in South Wales, near or in Gwyr land, A.D. 1215. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 272.) [Ystum Llwynarth is on Nedd river, not far from Gwyr in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

YSTWYTH river, the *Stuccia* of Ptolomy. Hence Aberystwyth, a town and castle in Ceretica; Lat. *Aberistvyium*. (*Ainsworth*.) There falls many small rivers into Ystwyth, as Diliw, etc.

YSTYPHANT, *Stephanus*.

YSTYWYTH ap Ednywain ap Gwrydr.

YWAIN, Ywgain, Iwgein, and Ewein (n. pr. v.), wrote also Owain; by the moderns, Owen; it is Latinized Eugenius and Audeonus [Audoenus—*W. D.*], Owenus.

OWAIN AP URIEN REGED was one of King Arthur's generals, and famous for his exploits in war. (*Tr. 9.*) Owen ap Urien a fu rhwng y porth a'r ôg lle rhoes Eluned ei modrwy iddo iw guddio, ac felly y diengis. (*D. J.*) (*Ystori Iarllles y Ffynnon*.) See *Eluned*. See *Reged*.

YWAIN BROGYNTYN.

YWAIN ap Gruffydd y gelwir Gwyn ap Gruffydd yn iawn enw. (*Llyfr Ache*, fol. 114.)

YWAIN DANWYN.

YWEIN TUDUR: see *Owain*.

YWAIN CYFEILIOG, lord of what hath been since called Powys Wenwynwyn. He was son of Gruffudd ap Mredydd ap Bleddyn. He was an excellent poet and as great a warrior. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Ywain Gwynedd, King of North Wales. We have [some] of his works extant, as also of his brother-in-law, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Ywain Cyfeiliog founded the Monastery of Ystrad Marchell. (*MS.*) He had a son called Gwenwynwyn, from whom Powys Wenwynwyn took its name. He, in the year 1163, took the Castle of Carreg Hova from In the year 1166 took part of Powys from Iorwerth Goch. In 1167 Owen Gwynedd and Rhys, Prince of South Wales, drove O. Cyfeiliog out of his lands, and gave them to Owen ap Madog ap Mredydd; but soon after Owain returned with Normans and English to recover his country, and took Castell Caer Eneon. In 1170 Rhys, Prince

of South Wales, subdued Owen Cyfeiliog, and took pledges of him. He died A.D. 1196.

YWEIN GLYNDWFR wrote his name, in his letter to the Welsh, Ywein ap Gruffuth, Lord of Glyn Dwfrdwy.

YWEIN, mab Maesen Wledig, one of the tri Cynweisiad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 19.)

FINIS.

Novr. 20th, 1779.

LONDON:

T. RICHARDS, 37, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.

CELTIC REMAINS.

BY

LEWIS MORRIS.



Printed for the Cambrian Archæological Association.

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PREFACE.

AFTER the lapse of upwards of a century after his death, the principal literary labour which occupied the greater part of the lifetime of Lewis Morris is now for the first time made public. With the exception of a few pages, by way of specimen, appended to a short account of the work and its author, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, no portion of the *Celtic Remains* is known to have been printed, though not unfrequently referred to, and often eulogised, by some of our antiquarian writers of a past generation.

The MS. from which the edition is taken (which may be called the Penmaen MS.) is not an autograph, but a copy, which is stated to have been "transcribed from the original MSS. by me Richard Morris, son of the author's Brother, in the year of our Lord 1778", and which bears the following lengthy title :

"Celtic Remains ; or the Ancient Celtic Empire described in the English Tongue. Being a Biographical, Critical, Historical, Etymological, Chronological, and Geographical Collection of Celtic Materials towards a British History of Ancient Times. In two Parts. The

First containing the Antient British and Gaulish Names of Men, Places, Actions, &c., in an Alphabetical Order ; wherein not only the true and real Celtic Names are discussed in the ancient and modern Orthography, but also the Mistakes and Errors, whether Wilfull or Accidental, of the several Writers who have treated of the Ancient Affairs of Britain in any language, are explained and rectified. The Second Part containing the Latinized Celtic Names of Men and Places used by Latin Writers who have modell'd and twisted them to their own language ; with an Attempt to shew what they were in the Original Celtic by comparing them with Ancient History and the Languages of the several Branches of that people, vizt., the British or Welsh, the Irish, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Manx. 1757. By LEWIS MORRIS, a Cambro-Briton. The Labor of 40 Years."

Lewis Morris (according to his own account, *s.v.* *Bardd*) was born in 1701, O.S. ;¹ and his death, as is

According to the entry in the Register of his native parish, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey, "Lewis, the son of Morris ap Richard, Cooper, and Margaret his wife", was baptised March 2, 1700, while most of our biographical dictionaries give 1702 as the date of his birth. According to the same Register, the baptism of Richard Morris, generally, but erroneously, regarded as an *elder* brother of Lewis, occurred on Oct. 7, 1702 ; while William, the youngest of the three, is therein stated to have been baptised on the 6th of May, 1705. In the latter entries the father's name is given as Morris Prichard. The same Register records also the burial of a "Lewis Morris, Husbandman", on the 9th of June, 1706, and a slab to his memory is preserved in the parish church. No place of abode is, in any of these cases, given in the Register ; but there can be no doubt as to the family intended.

well known, occurred in 1765. If then, as here stated, the compilation was completed in 1757, and forty years were spent upon it, he must have commenced collecting his materials while he was only a youth of sixteen.

The second part referred to in the title, the Editor has never had an opportunity of consulting; but the original MS. is said to be preserved in the Cymmrodorion collection in the British Museum; and in the same depository will be found the *Introduction*, which does not occur in the Penmaen MS., and which is here printed from a copy obligingly lent for the purpose by the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

The nephew's transcript, which is carefully and legibly written, was apparently made for the patriotic Owen Jones (*Owain Myfyr*), from whom it passed, by purchase, to the late Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*), who at one time intended to publish it with large additions and corrections. This intention, however, was never realised; but the MS. has here and there some notes by him, as well as a few by his contemporary, Iolo Morganwg, through whose hands it appears to have passed. Coming from such men, these notes, few and brief as they are, it was thought desirable to retain; and to distinguish them from the original matter they are inserted between square brackets, with the initials of their respective writers (*W.D.*, *I.M.*) attached to them. In a very few instances the Editor supplied in a similar way an occasional blank left in the copy, or

corrected an obvious literal error ; while in some cases the sequence of the articles has been departed from in order to make the alphabetical arrangement more complete.

The author generally refers to Welsh writers, especially in the quotations from the bards, by the initials of their names, after the fashion adopted by Dr. Davies in his Grammar and Dictionary. Most of these names have been printed in full, or sufficiently full, to obviate the inconvenience of referring to the explanatory lists in the now scarce volumes of that eminent scholar. On the contrary, the terms *nomen loci*, *nomen proprium viri*, *nomen proprium feminæ*, and the like, which in the original are sometimes written in full, and sometimes more or less contractedly, will almost uniformly be found here represented by *n. l.*, *n. pr. v.*, and *n. pr. f.* The initials *J. D.*, which frequently occur after place-names, appear to denote John Davies, the author of *Display of Herauldry* (1716). A few of the contractions met with in the MS. the Editor was not able to decipher, as the author nowhere explains any of his abbreviations.

With these exceptions, and the omission of a sentence or two in one of the articles, the MS. has been followed with fidelity, no attempt having been made to revise either the language or the matter. Any attempt of the kind would have marred the character of the work, and have amounted to not much less than writing the whole anew. The work should in all respects

be considered in the light of the period in which it was written, when archæology was little understood, comparative philology unborn, and guesswork the order of the day.

It only remains for me to tender my sincere thanks to Miss Davies of Penmaen Dyfi, Merioneth, the worthy daughter of Gwallter Mechain, by whose kindness in allowing me for several years the constant use of the MS. which once belonged to her distinguished father, the Cambrian Archæological Association has been enabled to present the public with the *Celtic Remains* of Lewis Morris.

D. SILVAN EVANS.

Llanwrin Rectory, Machynlleth :
August 1, 1878.